

Islamic Action Party member Theib Anis, an opponent of the Israel-Jordan peace treaty, reads the pro-Islamic newspaper 'Al-Sabeel' during the meeting at which the Jordanian parliament ratified the treaty yesterday. (Reuters)

Jordanian parliament ratifies peace treaty

AMMAN (AP) — Jordan's parliament yesterday ratified the Jordan-Israel peace treaty signed by the countries' prime ministers on October 26.

The vote in the 80-member Chamber of Deputies was 55 to 23 with one abstention. One lawmaker did not attend the session.

The treaty now goes to the 40-member Senate, appointed by King Hussein. The monarch also must sign it into law before its enactment.

The ratification cleared the way

for full diplomatic relations between Jordan and Israel.

In Jerusalem yesterday, the cabinet also ratified the peace treaty.

The Knesset approved the treaty October 25 by a vote of 105 to 3, with six abstentions and six legislators absent.

The vote came after Prime Minister Abdul-Salam Majali told the Chamber of Deputies, or lower house, that the treaty restored Jordan's territorial and water rights and paved the way for revitalizing Jordan's moribund economy,

straining under \$6.8 billion in foreign debt.

Majali also said the accord allowed Jordan a central role in regional politics after a four-year isolation caused by the kingdom's pro-Iraq tilt during the 1990-91 Gulf crisis.

As the premier spoke, claps came from the packed galleries of the domed parliament house in the heart of the capital.

The ratification came after two days of heated debate during which nearly two dozen Moslem funda-

mentalists and hard-line leftist deputies assailed the treaty as undermining Arab rights in Moslem lands and shrines in the territories.

Opponents of the accord also attacked a provision in the treaty leasing part of occupied Jordanian land to Israel, saying it meant that the kingdom had not regained its full territorial rights.

Another point of contention was that the treaty did not address the plight of Palestinians who were displaced by the 1948 and 1967 Arab-Israeli wars and remain in Jordan.

Soldier steals tank, exchanges fire with police and keeps security forces at bay near Yavne

POLICE and army units were late last night negotiating with an Ordinance Corps soldier who had barricaded himself inside a tank he stole earlier in the evening from the Jullis base and taken on a joy ride.

Near Moshav Ben-Zakai south of Yavne, the tank collided with a No. 212 bus on the way from Yavne to Ashdod, lightly injuring six passengers. They were taken to Kaplan

RAINE MARCUS

Hospital in nearby Rehovot.

The tank came to a halt near the moshav when it apparently lost a track. Police closed off the surrounding area and tried to approach it.

According to witnesses, a Border Police squad approached the disabled tank and saw

the soldier, who had dismounted to inspect the track. They opened fire and he fired back with his personal weapon, an M-16 assault rifle, then jumped back into the tank (the tank itself was unarmed).

Police Inspector-General Assaf Hefetz arrived at the scene, as did the soldier's commanding officer and parents, and all were attempting to talk him into surrendering.

Beilin may discuss liaison office with Oman

DAVID MAKOVSKY

DEPUTY Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin is likely to discuss details surrounding the opening of liaison office while he holds talks in Oman today, sources said.

Omani officials have confirmed Beilin's arrival, saying he will meet with Foreign Minister Yusuf Al Alawi.

In remarks to The Jerusalem Post at the Israeli-Jordan treaty signing, Bin Alawi said diplomatic relations between the two countries "could happen at any time." He added that this was not linked to other aspects of the peace process.

Unresolved issues are "technical, not political. We have to draw the lines of our new relationship. We are in good contact" with Israel, Bin Alawi said. When notified of these remarks, a US official said he believes the statement is consistent with his knowledge that Israeli-Omani relations could be forged soon.

Israeli-Omani relations received a boost during last spring's multilateral session on water hosted in that Gulf state. During the meeting, an Omani proposal to establish a desalination research and technology center in Muscat was accepted. The center, whose staff will include Israeli experts, will support regional cooperation in desalination research.

Stormy weather claims another victim

RAINE MARCUS and Tim

A CHILD was killed and 20 people were injured in traffic accidents caused by yesterday's torrential rains.

The body of a seven-year-old girl was brought to Mokness Hospital in Ramallah last night. Her family said she had died when rain undermined a stone wall on the family property, and it collapsed on her.

Traffic police recorded 12 weather-related accidents in various parts of the country in which people were injured, all of them lightly.

Several main roads in the Tel Aviv area were flooded, causing major traffic jams. Among them were the Ayalon Expressway, which was closed for several hours by flooding; the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv Highway, the Coastal Highway, and Route 4. Several roads in the Negev were closed to traffic.

Traffic lights stopped working and police, dressed in storm suits, waded through the water in

a vain attempt to control the traffic jams. Fifteen minute journeys often took drivers more than an hour — if their cars managed to weather the storm. Those whose cars broke down had to wait hours for tow trucks to rescue them.

Some drivers were rescued by firemen as water reached their car windows. Floods were reportedly a meter high in one Ramat Gan street and firemen tried to lower the water with suction equipment. Firemen swam down other Ramat Gan streets.

Ground floor apartments in five buildings were flooded in the north Tel Aviv suburb of Hadar Yosef, which suffers from an archaic sewage system.

But by midday, the rain stopped and the sun came out and most Tel Aviv residents carried on business as usual.

"A few drops of rain and the whole city stops," said one woman.

"We moan when it doesn't rain and can't function when it does."

Elsewhere in the country: □ The northern entrance to Beersheba was closed to traffic which was passing through the city en route further south, and there were massive traffic jams throughout the city. A pedestrian bridge was also declared unsafe by the city engineer.

□ For the first time this year, a rise — one centimeter — was recorded in the level of the Kinneret. Most of the water from last week's storm ran off into the Jordan, not into the lake.

□ Some 15 meters of roadway collapsed on the Dead Sea road between the Neveh Zohar junction and the Dead Sea Works in Sdom, causing traffic from Eilat to Jerusalem to be rerouted.

□ The Ramat Gan March, in which some 3,000 marchers were to participate today, was postponed till an unspecified date.

Officer relieved, soldier jailed for Dabsha mishap

ALON PINKAS

The commander of the IDF outpost in Dabsha that was attacked 10 days ago by Hizbullah was harshly reprimanded and relieved of command yesterday.

Another officer was reprimanded. One soldier was jailed for 60 days, another reprimanded, and a third acquitted.

The commander of the Givati Brigade handed down the verdicts on the five, charged with misbehavior, lack of discipline, and failure to carry out orders during the attack.

Col. M. tried the five, all members of a field engineering company, for their part in the Hizbullah attack. The trial took place in brigade headquarters at Plugot, near Beersheba.

The outpost commander, a lieutenant, was charged with behavior unbecoming an IDF officer for failing to manage the battle once it began, for not coordinating the defense, and for not ordering a counter-attack. A second lieutenant was found guilty of misbehavior and was reprimanded.

One of the three soldiers was charged with dereliction of duty and noncompliance with standing orders for retreating, failing to return fire or assault the attackers. He was sentenced to 60 days in prison and will be transferred from the company. Another soldier was reprimanded, and a third, whom Col. M.

was initially reluctant to put on trial since he was not questioned and was implicated in the failure by other soldiers' testimony, was found not guilty.

Two soldiers from an intelligence unit attached to the outpost were court-martialed last week, found guilty of dereliction of duty, and sentenced to jail terms.

Army sources said that the lessons of the incident will now be learned, and that they hope that the sentences constitute an educational lesson, rather than a deterrent.

"Several officers and soldiers acted in an unacceptable way. That did not justify the brutal attack by the media and ex-senior officers on the entire Givati Brigade. The fact is that other officers and soldiers acted properly," said a Southern Command officer. Givati is part of Southern Command.

However, other senior officers conceded that the Dabsha incident raises questions and exposes problems regarding the concept of a fixed line of outposts.

"A chain of fixed outposts is obviously vulnerable and requires a high level of alert at all times. However, we have no other effective way of ensuring security in south Lebanon as long as the IDF is required to remain there," said one Northern Command officer.

Rabin: I don't have majority to pass Orient House bill

BILL HUTMAN, DAN IZENBERG and DAVID MAKOVSKY

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin does not have a Knesset majority to pass bills restricting Palestinian political activities at Orient House in Jerusalem, because many Arab MKs believe they are too restrictive, while some Likud MKs believe they are too lenient, he was quoted as telling the cabinet yesterday.

There were calls for action from the opposition and within the government, following the incident Saturday in which Israeli security personnel were prevented from entering the PLO headquarters in the capital during a surprise visit there by Turkish Prime Minister Tancu Ciller. But there appeared to be no immediate moves in the works.

While saying the move would not undermine the relations between Turkey and Israel, Rabin termed Ciller's move a "trick." Police Minister Moshe Shaleh said he would deploy police in the area to prevent any further spontaneous visits.

Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert reiterated his call for Orient House to be shut down. He noted, however, that he had called for its closure before, but that the government has refused to act.

"There is no need to search for excuses. Orient House simply must be closed," Olmert told reporters. "If it is needed, legislation should be passed that states clearly that measures can be taken against those who subvert the standing of the capital."

At the cabinet discussion of Saturday's incident, Shaleh said he had ordered an immediate increase in the police presence around Orient House. He vowed police would not allow a foreign dignitary inside unless it was "co-ordinated and approved first" by Israeli authorities.

Police sources in Jerusalem said patrols were increased around the building and a jeep with several officers was stationed nearby. But the sources said there were no substantive changes in policy.

"We consider the Orient House to be like any other building in Jerusalem. If there is a reason, we will go inside," a senior police source said. Asked to explain Saturday's incident, he referred the question to "the politicians."

At the cabinet meeting, Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein said Ciller's visit should be understood as necessary, given that she is prime minister of a predominantly Moslem country.

Two Likud MKs demanded that bills they drafted regarding the status of Jerusalem be put to a vote in the plenum immediately.

MK Uzi Landau demanded that Law Committee chairman Dedi Zucker bring his bill, stipulating that a majority of 80 MKs be required to make any changes in the Jerusalem Law, to the plenum immediately. The bill, initiated by Landau and Yitzhak Levy (National Religious Party), was approved in preliminary reading last year.

Landau accused Zucker of manipulating Knesset procedures to bury the bill. He said eight of the 15 committee members — including Shas renegade Yosef Azran — have written a sharp letter to Zucker demanding that he submit the bill to the plenum immediately.

According to Landau, Zucker has only discussed the proposal once since it was approved in preliminary reading.

He called Ciller's visit to Orient House and the alleged burying of the bill "symptoms of a government which is effectively ready to make substantial concessions in Jerusalem."

Zucker, however, said the bill

had been delayed by a backlog of legislation, the result of the intense activity of legislators mindful of the upcoming party primaries.

He admitted, however, that he personally opposed the bill. "Government policy should not be conducted via legislation," he argued.

Meanwhile, Interior Committee chairman Yehoshua Matza issued a statement saying his bill, instructing the government to close down Orient House and halt all PLO activity in the city, would be put to a vote later this week.

Matza said Ciller's visit proved that the building served as the Palestinian foreign ministry.

Officials admit privately that foreign diplomats have every right to be confused regarding Israel's policy on visits to Orient House.

Just a few months ago, ministers of several countries, including the US, visited there. These visits not only had Israel's blessing, but were even planned by the Foreign Ministry.

At the time, Israel said that such visits would be welcome — as they had been since Orient House opened in 1991, under the Likud government — as long as Palestinian Authority business is not discussed. Israel insisted such business be handled only in Gaza or Jericho.

Government sentiment shifted against all such meetings in late spring, however, after the cabinet was embarrassed by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres concealing a letter saying Israel pledged to safeguard the right of Palestinian institutions to exist in the city.

Meanwhile, Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat are scheduled to meet tomorrow afternoon at the Erez checkpoint to discuss the further implementation of the peace agreement. The meeting was arranged last week, when the two saw each other in Casablanca.

Cabinet okays extra budget

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE cabinet yesterday approved the NIS 5.6 billion supplemental 1994 budget. The additional funds will cover the government's wage hikes to public sector workers and help rescue Kupaat Holim Clalit, the defense industries, and local governments from spiraling deficits.

Finance Minister Avraham Shohat said he was not happy about the need for a supplemental budget, but the decision to increase public sector salaries made it necessary. Wages will cost the government an additional NIS 1.99b. this year.

Shohat noted the necessity to deal with the Kupat Holim, military industries, and local government crises right away, to avoid pushing off the problem and increasing the budget burden in upcoming years. The additional budget allocates NIS 1.523b. to deal with these crises.

The budget also provides NIS 574 million to pay for IDF redeployment as a result of the deal with the PLO.

Shohat emphasized that despite the additional expenditures, the fiscal deficit will not deviate from the originally budgeted 3 percent of gross domestic product.

Responding to ministers' concerns about higher inflation, he asked them to hold back on their requests for more money.

Shohat said the government must deal with the problems of inflation, housing, and the balance of payments. The government must implement the plan to

lower housing prices through massive land sales, cutting the red tape holding up building plans, and solving the labor shortages in the construction industry.

Bank of Israel Governor Jacob Frenkel criticized the government's need to present a supplemental budget, saying that the increase in expenditures it reflects are of a permanent nature.

Although the additional budget does not create a larger deficit due to higher than expected tax revenues, larger expenditures require a greater tax burden. As a result, resources that could have benefited the private sector end up at the government's disposal, said Frenkel.

The increase of the tax burden to 4.4% of GDP has a negative effect on the business sector and reduces the economy's growth potential.

At the cabinet meeting, the central bank proposed reducing the tax burden by cutting business taxes and reducing government spending. In addition, it suggested the extra tax revenues accumulated this year should be used to reduce the state's debt.

Frenkel noted that since the largest budget deviation comes from the significant increase in public sector salaries, the government should reduce the civil service by attrition and refrain from further raising their pay.

Absorption Minister Yair Tzaban said that Shohat would have

done better to also include in the supplemental budget funding targeted at hard-core unemployment centers, primarily development towns. He added that initial funding for public housing should have been also included to send a signal to building contractors that if they do not begin a massive building program on the land they already own, the government will expand public construction.

Only Police Minister Moshe Shaleh and Economics Minister Shimon Shetretz voted against the budget; Labor Minister Ora Namir abstained.

The cabinet also approved Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's and Shohat's proposal to make Rafael a government company. Rafael will continue as the Defense Ministry's weapons development authority during a six-month transitional period.

The reason for the change is that operating Rafael's as a government company makes it difficult to manage it as a business. The transformation will enable the government to restructure Rafael and reduce its work force by about 1,000. Rafael is the only military industry that has not undergone a restructuring program.

As a company, Rafael will continue weapons research, planning, development, production, maintenance, and marketing.

The bulk of the NIS 840m. in the supplemental budget for the defense industries will go to cover Rafael's severance pay costs.

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Machpela reopens under tight security

HERB KEINON and JON IMMANUEL

THE Machpela Cave — closed for more than eight months since Baruch Goldstein killed 29 Muslim worshippers there — will reopen today under the watchful eyes of hundreds of soldiers, and with new security and prayer arrangements.

The cabinet voted unanimously yesterday to open the cave, which has been divided into separate sections for Jews and Muslims.

A group of rabbis from Kiryat Arba and Hebron are scheduled to ceremoniously open the Jewish side of the cave at 8 this morning. Settlement leaders in Hebron have been told that the cave will be open each day from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Under the new security arrangements, the cave will be physically divided between Muslims and Jews. There will be separate entrances for the two groups. Jews will pray in the Avraham and Ya'acov halls, and Muslims in the Yitzhak Hall. The Yitzhak Hall is many times larger than the two allotted to Jews, though the Jewish prayer space was substantially increased by covering the courtyard separating the two halls.

In addition, Jews have been allot-

ted one of two auxiliary halls in the cave and Muslims the other.

There are also special provisions for holidays: On 10 days during the year, Jews will have access to the entire cave, and on 10 days, Muslims will have complete access. At first, only 300 Muslims and 300 Jews will be allowed in the cave at one time.

The cave is to be open for two days, then closed for another two to allow the new security arrangements to be studied.

In addition to the physical division, 16 closed-circuit cameras and smoke detectors have been installed. There are also metal detectors at the separate entrances. Additional guard booths have been set up inside, and worshippers will not be allowed to bring weapons into the cave. A police station has been erected outside, and will be responsible for security around the clock.

The new arrangements were criticized by Jews and Palestinians alike.

"The arrangements have pluses and minuses," said Noam Arnon, head of the settlement in Hebron.

"The plus is that the cave is finally reopening. The minuses are the new arrangements."

Arnon said it is "very grave" that the Yitzhak Hall will be off limits to Jews. "This is the largest hall, and the one with the most sanctity," he said.

According to Arnon, the Yitzhak Hall contains two entrances to the original cave underneath, where tradition holds the graves of Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Rebecca, Jacob, and Leah are located. Arnon is one of a handful of Jews who have snuck through these entrances and gone down to the original cave.

It is the Yitzhak Hall — and not the others — that sits directly above the site of the forefathers' graves, Arnon said.

Orit Shtruck, a Hebron activist, said that the new arrangements contravene the recommendations of the Shamgar Commission, which wrote that while the two religions should be separated in the cave, no group should be excluded from any one of the halls.

In addition, Shtruck said that the way the cave is now divided leaves Wafk offices in an area in the courtyard between the Abraham and Yitzhak Halls that is a "Jewish area."

Shtruck also said that the restrictions on the time when the cave is open "curtails our religious rights." The 9 p.m. closing means that all-night study and prayer sessions will no longer be allowed.

Moshe Levinger, the father of the settlement in Kiryat Arba and Hebron, told Israel Radio that he views the arrangements as "humiliation. We believe if the situation is not rectified now, it will be rectified at a later time."

Muslims, meanwhile, are so unhappy with the arrangements for reopening what they call the Ibrahim Mosque that they would prefer that it remain closed.

Hebron Mayor Mustafa Naishe said that "the principle of partition is rejected. It has never been a synagogue in history before 1967. For

1,300 years it has been a mosque. The State of Israel declared in 1967 that Christians and Muslims are safe in their shrines. Why did they change that?"

The limit on the number of worshippers is not acceptable, he added. "Usually on Friday, 2,000 Muslims go to pray in the mosque, so to limit that number is rejected."

Naishe said that Muslims in Hebron do not accept that the security precautions are necessary for their own safety. Many see them as measures to prevent an Arab attack on Israelis.

"We are suffering from the unbearable security situation in the city. Whoever wishes to commit a crime, whoever wishes to imitate Goldstein, can do it easily somewhere else," he said.

"Meanwhile, the restrictions around the mosque prevent people from passing through the streets, forcing them on a long detour. About 1,500 soldiers are on our rooftops, in the streets. People cannot move freely, cars cannot pass. All this is against the Palestinians."

Younger Fatah takes over in Ramallah

LAMIA LAHOUD

IN the first internal Fatah elections, the younger generation of ex-prisoners took control of the executive council in Ramallah on Friday.

Most of those elected to the 15-member council are in their early 30s who belong to the fighting forces of Fatah, which operated underground until the autonomy agreement was signed, said Marwan Baghoutieh, the general secretary of Fatah in the territories.

"The new leaders do not belong to the political wing, they were fighters who operated underground, and most served long prison terms in Israeli jails," he said. Baghoutieh was one of the organizers of the elections, but did not run.

Kadour Feres, an ex-prisoner who spent 14 years in jail for Fatah activities, won first place on the council list. Two months ago, Feres was released from jail, where he headed a prisoners action committee. His committee was negotiating with the Prison Service on behalf of all Palestinian prisoners, explained Baghoutieh.

Also on the council are Abdel Fatah Hamael, who spent 17 years in jail, and Abdel Wahadi Zawahid, who was wanted by the security forces during the intifada, said Baghoutieh.

There is also one Christian on the council, Monib Awad, 33, from a village outside Ramallah. According to Baghoutieh, Awad was very active during the intifada. The only woman on the council is Rabiha Diab, who was elected to the No. 10 spot on the list. Diab is a member of the high

committee of Fatah in the territories and heads the Fatah women's committee, said Baghoutieh.

A former Fatah leader from Ramallah said the elections proved that Fatah wants to separate itself from the Palestinian Authority and exist as an independent movement, which would support the peace process and Yasser Arafat, but would refuse to be integrated in the authority.

He said most of the Fatah leaders who had been appointed by Arafat were not elected. The exceptions were Dr. Samir Shehadeh, a Bir Zeit University professor whose son was arrested for killing a settler in Ramallah, and Tawfik Baghoutieh, the first leader of the Fatah youths in Gaza and the territories.

The ex-leader said he thought Arafat was not too pleased with the results, but Baghoutieh denied this saying that Arafat called him and congratulated him for the elections and the results.

Another Fatah activist from Ramallah said many of the new leaders were intifada activists from refugee camps and villages, who had been dissatisfied with the way the PLO appointed Fatah leaders had been running affairs in Ramallah. He said they had criticized the former leadership for not paying enough attention to the people's needs. He said it was significant that only three council members are from the three towns in the Ramallah district: Ramallah, Al-Bira, and Beitunia. All the others are from villages and refugee camps.

Peres: We can make economic progress without Assad

STEVE RODAN

FOREIGN Minister Shimon Peres warned Syria last night that the government will not wait for President Hafez Assad to agree to a peace accord with Israel before pursuing its plans for regional economic development.

"We seriously want peace," Peres told the Jerusalem Business Conference. "It's needed. It's inevitable. But for heaven's sake, we will not wait for them."

"Should we wait 17 more years for Assad until he follows [Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat?" he asked, referring to the visit of the late Egyptian leader to Jerusalem.

Peres said Israel intends to forge ahead with cooperation with its Arab neighbors and other countries in the region, even without Syria. He said the government would waste the next two years waiting for Assad, terming that period a ripe one for economic opportunity.

UN undersecretary-general Terry Larsen was not as upbeat over the future of the region. He warned that the entire peace process could unravel unless the Palestinian Authority

began rapid development.

Larsen, who was instrumental in arranging the secret Israel-PLO talks in Oslo in 1993, said the economic situation in Gaza is more grave than most officials realize.

"Gaza is looking a little brighter and a bit cleaner but that's it," he said. "If there are no visible results, this will ignite more terror and more violence. It may tilt any day now if we don't push the economy."

Larsen said the Palestinians are without infrastructure or even an administration that can provide basic services. He said this includes the institution of laws and regulations, without which no businessman would consider making an investment.

The Palestinian Tourism Minister, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, appeared to agree. He spent much of his address to leading tourism developers pleading for a relaxation of Israeli restrictions on the entry of Palestinian laborers.

Freij also warned of a return to violence unless Palestinians feel they are reaping what he termed "the fruits of peace."



Camelia Sadat, daughter of the late Egyptian president Anwar Sadat, arrives yesterday with members of the American board of governors of the Kibbutz Seminary at Givat Haviva. The group will visit the Israel-Arab Peace Institute. Sadat actively promotes Israeli-Arab coexistence. (Jacob Katz)

'Sunday Times': Pact with Syria before 1995

DOUGLAS DAVIS

LONDON

PRESIDENT Bill Clinton may return to the Middle East before Christmas to witness an initial Israeli-Syrian pact based on a total withdrawal from the Golan Heights, full normalization, and a US commitment to deploy troops in the evacuated areas.

According to a report by Marie Colvin, the well-connected Middle East editor of the *London Sunday Times*, the deal was sealed when Clinton met Rabin after meeting Assad in Damascus.

She quotes "a source close to the talks" as saying: "Rabin said, 'We have no ambition to sovereignty on any part of the Golan.'"

During Clinton's visit to Damascus, she wrote, Assad made his clearest pledge yet to make peace, but he refused to retreat from his demand for total withdrawal.

According to the source, "Nothing in detail was discussed — except for Assad's statement 'nothing less than

the Egyptian model' — but that means full withdrawal, no settlers." The deal hinges on Clinton's ability to persuade Congress to remove Syria from the State Department's list of countries which sponsor terrorism.

While such a move would remove limits on Syrian access to U.S. investment and international loans and credits, Damascus is also seeking "priority status" in economic and commercial affairs, placing it on the same footing as Israel.

Arab and Western sources are quoted as saying the pact will provide for a security belt, patrolled by US troops as part of a multinational force, similar to the MFO deployed in the Sinai.

While this broad package is expected to form the basis of an agreement this year, such details as the schedule of withdrawal and the duration of the security belt have yet to be worked out.

Egged launches direct line to Cairo; round trip costs \$35

RAINE MARCUS

INCLEMENT weather stopped many tourists from taking the new Egged 100 bus route from Jerusalem to Cairo which was launched yesterday.

The bus ride, which takes about 10 hours and costs \$20, starts from Jerusalem's central bus station, picks up more passengers at Tel Aviv's old bus station, and then travels through Rafiah checkpoint and on to Cairo. A round-trip ticket is available for \$35, while children may travel for \$12

one-way.

An armed security guard will be present on the bus until Rafiah, where Egyptian soldiers will take over passengers' security. Egged spokesman Ron Ratner said yesterday.

The route will operate twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, and leaves Jerusalem at 7 a.m.

This is the first direct bus from Israel to Egypt, said Ratner, and passengers should ensure they are equipped with the necessary visas.

Jordanians turn back Palestinian Police

JON IMMANUEL and agencies

PALESTINIAN Police officers who tried to cross the Allenby Bridge to Jordan yesterday were turned back by Jordanian officials on the other side, Jericho security chief Col. Jibril Rajoub said.

Rajoub said that "there were some obstacles, and some officers were not able to cross." He told the *Post* that the problems were related to the sharp Palestinian opposition to King Hussein's peace treaty with Israel, especially as it concerns Jerusalem.

Rajoub himself has been one of the

treaty's most vocal opponents, saying Hussein was "an unelected illegitimate" ruler and his claim to supervision of the Moslem Holy places in Jerusalem was "a declaration of war."

He described as "not enough" recent statements by Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali indicating Jordanian readiness to transfer supervision of

the holy places if and when Palestinians achieve political sovereignty in Jerusalem.

"The Palestinian Authority will deal with this matter," said Lt. Said Faris, a liaison officer at the bridge. He said Jordan demanded without warning that official travelers have Jordanian-issued passes in order to cross.

Brig.-Gen. Gazi Jabali, the PLO's police commander in Gaza, said Palestinians should be able to cross without permits.

Peace Watch: Fatah out of terror business

JON IMMANUEL

FATAH involvement in attacks on Israelis has virtually ceased in the past six months, the Peace Watch organization said in a report yesterday.

The survey says that since the May signing of the Cairo agreement, Fatah did not clearly participate in any attack on Israelis. In comparison, Fatah supporters were involved in 33 incidents during the previous six months, November to May, in which six Israelis died, Peace Watch said.

Two men who attempted on separate occasions to stab soldiers in Hebron last month were described as Fatah sympathizers by some local sources. However, the IDF insisted that Nidal Tamimi, brother of a Palestinian Authority official, was a recently released Hamas activist. The other, Mahmoud Shadid, had no clear political affiliation, but his family was close to Fatah, local sources said.

Hamas is responsible for almost all Israeli deaths, 35 of the 41 since May, 26 of 41 in the previous six months and 16 out of 25 in the six months before that. Islamic Jihad, a much smaller organization than Hamas, was responsible for three Israeli deaths since May, and seven in the year before that.

The survey shows that fatal attacks by non-Islamic opposition groups have declined. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) which was responsible for five deaths in the year to May 1994 has been responsible for one Israeli death since then.

The findings concerning Fatah may help PLO chairman Yasser Arafat in his scheduled meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Tuesday since he can claim that he

has stopped violence by his own Fatah faction even if he has failed to halt Hamas attacks.

One of the remaining assurances in the Cairo accords not yet implemented for security reasons and likely to come up in the meeting is the safe passage of Palestinians along four designated routes between Gaza to Jericho.

The Palestinian Authority wants its on-duty police to be armed along the safe passage routes while Israel says that they must be unarmed on Israeli territory. The PA says that senior Palestinian officials should be able to travel with their own armed bodyguards as is customary for foreign visiting politicians. Palestinians with security records normally denied entry into Israel for security reasons may be permitted to travel in sealed buses accompanied by Israeli police, according to a Peace Watch study.

ORT may help set up schools in areas

BATSHEVA TSUR

INTERNATIONAL organizations have approached ORT to assist in setting up a technological school network in the areas of the Palestinian Authority, Dr. Ellen Isler, the director-general of ORT International, said yesterday in Tel Aviv.

The organizations were willing to fund the network's operations in Gaza and Jericho, she said, and the project's feasibility was currently being examined. Isler said there were indications that certain Arab countries would also want such assistance but declined to reveal which they were.

Plans are already underway to assist Jordan with a similar scheme, ORT's Israel director, Yisrael Goralnik, revealed.

Meanwhile, a growing number of

countries which have recently strengthened ties with Israel have been showing an interest in learning about the technological school system. ORT is discussing plans with the Chinese and Philippine authorities and with the South Africans, the Ethiopians and other African states, he said.

There are 86,000 youngsters studying in ORT schools in Israel and 250,000 abroad. History recently came full circle when the organization was asked to reopen in St. Petersburg where ORT was founded in 1880, but became defunct during the communist regime. There are also newly opened ORT schools in Moscow, Poland, Hungary and Romania, a spokesman for the organization said yesterday.

Pedestrian killed in Beersheba

A pedestrian was hit by a car and killed while crossing a crosswalk in Beersheba yesterday.

The accident occurred at about 7 a.m. when the victim, 50, crossed the street with another person and was hit by a car. Police have detained the drivers of two cars who were at the scene.

Meanwhile, Masoud Mohammed, 36, died yesterday morning as a result of injuries he suffered when his car overturned on the Ayalon Expressway on Saturday night.

Body found in Pardess Katz

The body of a man, 28, was found last night in a Pardess Katz apartment with signs of violence on it. Police suspect the murder was criminally motivated.

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ARRIVALS

Entombed of America National President Dr. Rosalie Reich for the International Jewish Women Leaders' Conference

Irene Kreitman, Hyman Kreitman, chairman of the Board of Governors; Eric and Jacqueline Charles, Gt. Britain; Prof. Sidney Geller, Northern Ireland; Dr. Les Katz, Harold Ostry, Harold Soffa, Ken Tucker, US; Prof. Michael Chaskin, Australia; Gordon Eshenberg, Canada; Tamara and Ariel Ella, France; Ilse Katz, George Shurt, and Suzanne Zlotowski, Switzerland; for the Chairman's Council meeting; Ben-Gurion University.

'Docu-drama' airs on Israel Television tonight

Court to hear petition against drama sully name of Hanna Szenes

ISRAEL TV should delete a portion of the planned "docu-drama" *The Kastner Trial*, which accuses Hanna Szenes of betraying two of her comrades to the Nazis because there is no factual basis for this accusation, a petition to the High Court of Justice demanded yesterday.

The court will hear the case this morning.

The petition was filed by Szenes's brother Giora, her nephews Eitan and David, and Yael Vashem deputy chairman Reuven Dafni. *The Kastner Trial* is scheduled to be shown in installments tonight, tomorrow, and Wednesday.

Hanna Szenes parachuted into Yugoslavia in 1944 in an attempt to rescue Jews. She was captured by the Hungarians shortly after crossing the border, tortured, and eventually executed. Two other members of her unit — Yoel Palgi and Perez Goldstein — were also later captured by the Hungarians en route to visiting Israel.

Kastner, a Hungarian Zionist leader who was trying to negotiate a truck-for-Jews deal with Adolf Eichmann. In the 1950s, Malkiel Greenwald accused Kastner of having actually collaborated with the Nazis. Greenwald was tried for libel, but was acquitted by the Jerusalem District Court on the grounds that there appeared to be evidence for his accusations. The Supreme Court then overturned the ruling in a split decision. Before the court issued its ruling, Kastner was shot dead in the street by a young Tel Aviv man, Ze'ev

EVELYN GORDON and LIAT COLLINS

Eckstein.

The Israel TV production, by Mordechai Lerner, is based on the libel trial. In it, Kastner jumps up during the interrogation of Szenes's mother Katrina, and says: "I'll tell you who told the Hungarian police that Palgi and Goldstein were supposed to come to me. She, Hanna Szenes the hero, broke down during her investigation and told everything — Palgi and Goldstein weren't arrested because of me, but because of her."

Kastner actually said no such thing during the trial, the petition noted, though the broadcast leads one to think that he did.

In fact, Kastner himself, in a published report, blamed Palgi and Goldstein's capture on the same Hungarian official, erroneously trusted by the resistance, who had turned in Szenes.

According to the testimony of Dafni, who commanded the paratroop unit Szenes, Palgi, and Goldstein were part of, Szenes could not have informed on the other two because she did not know when and where they were entering Hungary. Though the ITV drama says the two crossed the border only three days after Szenes did, they actually crossed some two weeks later — after she was already in jail — and about 100 km. away.

Furthermore, the petition noted, there is strong evidence that Szenes did not break down during her investigation.

The most compelling evidence, it said, is that, though the Nazis had wanted to obtain her radio code so they could broadcast disinformation with it, not a single message was broadcast by the Germans using this code.

The petition also cites the testimony of MK Dov Shilansky (Likud), who spoke with Szenes's judge, Gyula Simon, in Argentina in 1985. According to Shilansky, Simon described Szenes as a Jewish Joan of Arc, and said it was her refusal to cooperate that made him sentence her to death.

The IBA has refused to excise the offending passage on the grounds of freedom of speech and artistic license, but it has offered the petitioners the right to respond during a roundtable discussion after the broadcast.

However, the petition said, freedom of expression does not extend to libel. And since the petitioners have given IBA all the information included in the petition, the network cannot claim either truth or good faith — the two usual defenses for libel.

Furthermore, the ethical guidelines for New Channel Two prevent the broadcasting of "untrue" or "misleading" material, the petition noted. While there are no similar written rules for IBA, it is reasonable to assume that the national network should be held to the same standards, it said.

It also noted that IBA has censored other broadcasts because of the damage they would cause public sensibilities, so there is no reason for it not to do the same in this case.

The IBA last week agreed to delete certain lines from the play following complaints by relatives of Tamir.

Finally, the petition argued, the section in question is dramatically marginal, coming in the center of a longer section in which Kastner sharply criticizes the paratroop mission. Removing the section on Szenes, the petition said, would not detract from the strength of this criticism.

IBA Chairman Micha Yimon said that an announcement would be shown before the drama warning that although it is based on fact it is not an exact re-enactment of the trial. "We shall see whether the freedom of speech has limits," Yimon said of today's hearing.

The Women in Green movement also filed a petition to delete the references to Szenes yesterday. Among the affidavits it filed was one by a researcher who had compiled an encyclopedia entry on Szenes.

WIZO also joined the protests, releasing parts of a play Szenes wrote in 1940, when she was a pupil at a WIZO school, about a young girl who is taken captive by the Turks "and isn't scared of the Turkish pasha like all the men. Just a woman alone remained upright in front of him ... didn't give in to the interrogation ... and didn't say a word."



Ariella Riks, Meirav Pollack, and Effi Peri rappel down the side of a building in Old Jaffa yesterday as part of a 60-day, 1,000-kilometer hike they are taking across the country. The hike is being sponsored by the Tourism Ministry, to promote 'Peace Tourism Year.' (Yisrael Haderi)

IDF not amused by TV show's prize-for-reserve-duty offer

LIAT COLLINS

THE IDF was not amused by Dudu Topaz's entertainment program from Los Angeles on Friday. The IDF spokesman complained to its producers about the "challenge" Topaz gave Mordechai Max, an Israeli living in the US, to serve one week's reserve duty in return for a prize worth \$15,000.

The IDF Spokesman's Office said it had "reservations" about the challenge, "which devalues reserve duty, which is carried out by Israeli citizens."

Producer Hanna Levkovich said she did not think this was in bad taste and that "it was no more annoying to watch someone take up a challenge like this than to sit at home watching

Wheel of Fortune and knowing you know the answers, but aren't in the studio to get the prize."

She clarified that the prize was not cash, but its equivalent in products and services. She refused to divulge what the prize actually consisted of. "You'll have to watch and see."

Because the IDF was unable to mobilize Max at such short notice, it was decided to convert the challenge and he will now have to complete one week working on renovations at the Hafez Haim caravan site instead, Levkovich said. This Friday's program, she said, is dedicated to subjects involving new immigrants. The Absorption Ministry helped with the arrangements.

New algae leads to plea for filtering national carrier

LIAT COLLINS

MEKOROT has called on the government to establish immediately a filtration system for the national carrier. This is the only solution to various pollutants in the carrier, Mekorot officials said.

The plea follows the discovery of a new species of algae plaguing the Kinneret. Mekorot is taking steps to maintain water quality, and treatment has reduced the presence of the algae, by 99 percent, according to Dr. Beny Teltch, a Mekorot biologist.

The new algae, which can be detected only under a microscope, have spread out at the upper levels of the Kinneret to a depth of about 15 meters. This specific type of algae had not been found in Israel until mid-August this year, but has since also been discovered in a fish pond and a sewage water collection point. It characteristically thrives in water rich in organic material.

Mekorot is combating the problem both by sinking the algae and by introducing fish which eat them, although only a few types of fish consume this type.

Dr. Ya'acov Eran, head of Mekorot's water quality department, said the algae can secrete a poisonous substance. Although Mekorot scientists said the action taken so far had had "satisfactory" results, they are worried that they might be confronted by unknown additional phenomena as a result of the algae, as sometimes happens in biological processes.

A joint team involving the various bodies dealing with the Kinneret and national carrier, is trying to determine how the algae appeared and spread and how to destroy them. Mekorot officials want the government to take action immediately to set up the filtration system and not wait for the team's findings.

Consumer Council protests sugar added to restaurant's 'natural' fruit juice

MARTHA WEISLS

THE Israel Consumer Council reported yesterday that it had found added sugar in the "natural" fruit juices of a Tel Aviv seafood restaurant which features them.

Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Masha Lubelsky, who is in charge of consumer affairs, has instructed its legal department and consumer protection office to open an investigation and if necessary press charges against the restaurant, Yotvata Ba'ir.

The council says the restaurant violates a food purity standard against

putting sugar in "natural juices" and also contravenes the Consumer Protection Law by misrepresentation of its products.

The Consumer Council reported that it checked into Yotvata Ba'ir in response to a complaint by former MK Uriel Lynn.

The council did not accept management's response that waiters ask clients whether they want their drinks sweetened since its representatives visited the place and did not find this to be true.

Family suspected of stealing railroad ties

SYBIL EHRLICH

ISRAELI Railways inspectors over the weekend traced a family suspected of stealing thousands of tons of railroad ties from the Valley Railway line. Police are investigating the Afula family.

Last week, the commercial office of Israel Railways in Haifa received an anonymous call that railway lines had been stolen near Moshav Mecha-

vya. Railway inspectors went out to the site and discovered that pieces of track were missing. Footprints led to Moshav Adirim, near Afula.

The inspectors found piles of railroad ties in the backyard of a moshav home. They estimated the value of the stolen ties at tens of thousands of shekels. Some of the ties were part of the Valley Railway from Haifa to Baghdad.



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Algeria launches anti-Islamist offensive

RACHID KHARI
ALGIERS

ALGERIA'S military-backed regime has launched a bloody new offensive against the Islamic militants it has been battling for nearly three years, killing at least 112 in the past five days.

Stepped-up operations by the army and police in this North African country follow the breakdown in talks between President Liamine Zoual and jailed leaders of the banned fundamentalist party, the Islamic Salvation Front.

The government yesterday criticized a report by the human-rights group Amnesty International that said both the security forces and Islamic insurgents have "brutally" killed thousands of civilians.

"We find it unacceptable that [the report] equates terrorist acts with the measures taken by the state to protect people and property," government spokesman Ahmed Attaf said.

The security services announced Saturday that 84 Islamic gunmen had been killed since Thursday, one of the bloodiest tallies during the 33-month insurgency. No casualties were reported for the security forces.

By non-official count, more

than 500 Islamic gunmen have been killed in the past two months. The new operations seem particularly pitiless, leaving almost no reported survivors.

The past week was especially lethal, and not just for the gunmen. Four children were killed Tuesday when a bomb exploded at a ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of Algeria's war for independence from France.

A day later, 13 Islamic gunmen were killed in a shootout in downtown Algiers after they shot the capital's military governor, who was trying to persuade them to release two hostages.

The body of a French tourist was discovered Saturday, a day after he had been kidnapped at a roadblock. There was no claim of responsibility, but suspicion fell on the Armed Islamic Group, the most radical movement fighting the government.

The death brings the number of foreigners killed in the past 14 months to 69, part of an apparent effort to weaken the regime by driving out foreign investment and expertise.

(AP)

197 neo-Nazis arrested in raid on Stuttgart meeting

STUTTGART (AP) - Eight police were injured and nearly 200 people arrested in a raid on a meeting of neo-Nazis in Stuttgart, police said yesterday.

Baden-Wuerttemberg state interior ministry spokesman, Helmut Zorell, said the raid was carried out after the arrests of Friedhelm Busse, the head of the radical rightist Free German Workers' Party (FAP), and Alois Hogg, a known neo-Nazi from the city of Tuebingen.

Busse and Hogg were taken into custody Saturday afternoon at the Stuttgart train station carrying Nazi literature, including a copy of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. Both are under investigation for "support of an organization endangering the constitution," and for attempting to organize a branch of the party in Stuttgart, Zorell said.

The federal government last year filed to ban the FAP for radical rightist activities, however the

ban is pending approval by the constitutional court in Karlsruhe.

A state police supervisor in Stuttgart said Busse and Hogg were released after identity checks. Police said the neo-Nazi meeting was raided at a restaurant in Stuttgart's Weilmordorf district Saturday evening after authorities found out that radical rightists from Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, Saarland and Rhineland Palatinate states had gathered to found a "neo-Nazi organization."

A police statement said that a 47-year-old man, the main organizer of the meeting, pulled a knife and stabbed an officer in the hand during a struggle as he was being arrested.

Others attendees then began throwing beer bottles and glasses, injuring eight police, who suffered cuts to their faces and hands.

Police barricaded entrances to the restaurant until the crowd

quieted down, then arrested 197 people including women and youth.

White anti-apartheid church reformer murdered

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP) - The killing of a white church leader branded a traitor to his race because he condemned apartheid raised fears Sunday that political violence would again flare in South Africa.

Police refused to speculate on why Johan Heyns, former head of the Dutch Reformed Church, was killed Saturday night by a single shot to the head. But others were convinced Heyns was killed by extremists who opposed the direction in which he had taken his church.

President Nelson Mandela on Sunday mourned Heyns as a "soldier of peace."

"His untimely death is a loss to the South African nation as a whole, black and white," Mandela said.

The 66-year-old Heyns, head of the church from 1986 to 1990, had been a controversial figure for his anti-apartheid stances. His Dutch Reformed Church is the church of most Afrikaners, the descendants of Dutch settlers, and until the 1980s gave theological justification for the Afrikaner-led state's racial policies.

"Everything points to the fact that it was a political assassination," said Beyers Naude, a prominent theologian who was defrocked by the Dutch Reformed Church in 1963 for his outspoken opposition to apartheid. Naude was welcomed back into the church only this year.

Heyns died instantly when an unknown attacker fired a single shot through a window of his home in a bougainvillea-shaded neighborhood of Pretoria. He was shot in the back of the head with a heavy caliber rifle.

Heyns had been playing cards with his wife and grandchildren, police said. The gunshot came from about six meters away. No one else was injured.

Gen. Constand Viljoen, head of the white rightist Freedom Front party, said the "assassination underlined that violence and anarchy are still present just below the surface of South African society."

"Real reconciliation has still not taken place," Viljoen said. "We must all work on this."

UN in Bosnia: Bitter fighting for Bosanska Krupa

SARAJEVO (Reuters) - Heavy shelling was reported yesterday around the northwestern town of Bosanska Krupa, where forces of the Muslim-led Bosnian government army are attempting to dislodge the Bosnian Serbs.

An artillery exchange between Serbs and Muslims in the Sarajevo suburbs only abated after the United Nations called in NATO warplanes to over-fly rival positions.

"There was heavy fighting in Bosanska Krupa with an unspecified number of heavy casualties on both sides," UN spokesman Major Herve Gourmelon told Reuters.

Government forces have been attacking the town since launching an offensive 11 days ago, forcing Serbs to retreat in northwest and central Bosnia and taking some 250 square kilometers of territory in the Bihac pocket alone.

The multi-pronged Muslim assault in northwestern, central and eastern Bosnia severely stretched limited Bosnian Serb manpower and hampered the move of their armor, forcing them for the first in the 31 month old war to yield large swaths of territory to their hitherto poorly-armed foes.

By yesterday, there were increasing signs that the Serbs were beginning to fight back around Bihac.

A Reuters Television crew in the area reported that the Serbs had taken high ground at Cukovi, a point about 20 kilometers south east of Bihac.



Two officers of the first Croatian Army "Tigers" brigade walk by tanks with their unit's mascot during a parade held in Zagreb on Saturday.

(AP)

Islamic graffiti scrawled in French synagogue desecration

GARGES-LES-GONESSE, France (AP) - Police placed a synagogue and Jewish community center under permanent guard yesterday after vandals sacked it and scrawled Islamic graffiti on the walls.

The vandals broke into the complex Saturday night through a window and sacked about 10 rooms, overturning furniture and breaking lights and walls.

They smashed the Holy Ark containing the synagogue's Torah, but did not harm the sacred text.

"We have tears in our eyes," one worshipper said on condition of anonymity. "This is unthinkable. They didn't steal anything - this is just gratuitous hate."

The synagogue-community center, located in the middle of a run-down area heavily populated by Arabs from France's former North African colonies, has had several gasoline bombs thrown against it over the past few years.

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Book: Diana doesn't want to file for divorce

LONDON (AP) - Princess Diana is reluctant to initiate divorce proceedings against Prince Charles but hopes one day to remarry and have more children, the *Sunday Times* reported as it published extracts from a new book.

The newspaper said Andrew Morton, in his book, *Diana: Her New Life*, writes that the princess is still battling the eating disorder bulimia nervosa and has an obsessive interest in astrologers, mystics and clairvoyants.

The first installment of extracts from the book, which is to be published tomorrow, do not detail all these points, but touch on her concerns for her young sons since Diana and Charles separated nearly two years ago, and indecision about where she will live.

Morton says some people "in her circle" feel that Diana still loves Charles, "believing that if he ate enough humble pie, praised her achievements and apologized for his adultery, she would take him back."

He quoted an unnamed friend who asked her that question, saying Diana replied, "I would be absolutely shaken and would forgive him."

Morton also says Diana sees herself marrying a foreigner and that France appears repeatedly in her astrological prophecies as a future home and the birthplace of "the new man her life." It says she is learning French and enjoys private holidays in France.

Diana often dines alone or with her butler or watches television, Morton says. "In her lonely life her most faithful friend is the telephone," and she spends hours talking to her friends.

Reagan admits he has Alzheimer's disease

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) - As political friends and foes alike rallied around former President Ronald Reagan, medical experts said yesterday that he is facing the fight of his life now that he has been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease.

Reagan, 83, one of the most popular US presidents of modern times, remained out of sight one day after going public about his condition in a poignant, handwritten letter to the American people.

While his doctors said he was only in the early stages, specialists said it was just a matter of time before he begins feeling the debilitating effects of an incurable illness which can wipe out memory and reduce an adult to the mental state of a child.

Some friends and acquaintances said they had been seeing the warning signs for years.

"We could see this deterioration beginning some time ago," said California Republican Congressman Dana Rohrabacher, a former White House aide, suggesting Reagan's mental lapses may have started in the final two years of his presidency. He governed from 1981 to 1989.

President Bill Clinton recalled that during their first meeting shortly after his 1992 election victory, the man once known as the "Great Communicator" expressed frustration at his memory loss.

"Once in the middle of a conversation he said 'I forgot what I was talking about and it really makes me mad,'" Clinton said during a campaign swing through California.

From Hollywood, where Reagan once starred in B movies, to national political circles, where he once held sway, came an outpouring of praise and sympathy.

Fellow actor Charlton Heston, a staunch Republican, pledged his support, saying "Ronald Reagan gave a large part of his life for the service of the country."

Even one-time political foes wished him well. "My heart goes out to him and Mrs. Reagan," said California Democrat Senator Dianne Feinstein, who is battling for re-election.

Pakistani soldiers retake airport from rebels demanding Islamic law

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) - Seven people were killed yesterday, including a child caught in the cross fire, when soldiers recaptured an airport held by rebel tribesmen demanding Islamic law in their remote corner of Pakistan.

Twelve others were wounded in the pre-dawn assault on Saidu Sharif airport, the largest in northern Pakistan, police said.

Militants who overran the airport three days earlier waged a fierce battle to keep the airport, firing rockets, heavy artillery and assault rifles.

Soldiers said at least 30 troops were ambushed by tribesmen as they crossed a bridge near the airport.

"I don't know how many people were killed, but I think everyone was hit," said Hashmat Ali, a soldier who was caught on the bridge.

"It's tragic that Muslims are killing Muslims," said Asghar Ali, another soldier, injured in the bridge ambush.

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Ex-IDF disabled persons with 100% permanent disability; this disability must be attested by documentation, with validity of one year, issued by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Min. of Defense, and a "No. 1" declaration (as attached to the information sheet) should be signed and submitted with the application for a plot.
Ex-IDF disabled persons with more than 50% permanent disability, or with 75% or more disability in the lower limbs; such applicants should submit documentation issued by the National Insurance Institute, or by the commission, appointed pursuant to the Income Tax Regulations (Determination of Disability Percentage 1979) attesting that they are, in fact, so disabled, or documentation, issued by the Min. of Health, confirming that the applicant suffers at least 75% mobility disability, or documentation issued by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Min. of Defense, confirming that the applicant is so disabled. The applicant will also be required to submit a declaration, worded as the "No. 2" declaration, attached to the information sheet.

First priority in the draw will be given to IDF disabled, with 100% or more disability. Similarly, priority in the choice of plot will be given to the disabled.
Registration will be held at the offices of Ashkelon Economic Corp., Kikar Ha'atzma'ut, Haiklan, Ashkelon, where office hours are Sunday to Thursday, 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m., Tel. 07-750001, 07-750025.
Registration will open at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, November 14, and close at 12 noon on December 12, 1994.
When registering, you must deposit a bank check/guarantee for NIS3,000, made out to the Israel Lands Administration, which will be regarded as a deposit on the cost of the land.
A detailed prospectus can be obtained from Wednesday, December 25, at the above address.
Registration and the detailed prospects are free, and will be available from November 14, at the above address.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION
Tel Aviv Region

Lease offered on four plots for construction of four semi-detached houses, Neve Amal, Herzliya - Invitation to Tender 259/94/Tav Alef
Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for land, the details and building possibilities of which are:

Block	Part	Plot	Approx. Plot Area sq.m.	Buildings Percentage	Minimum Price, NIS*	Deposit NIS
8558	485	Ale485	341	50	164,201	35,000
8558	486	Ale486	341	50	203,227	35,000
8558	503	Ale503	382	50	211,783	35,000
8558	503	Ale503	382	50	217,345	35,000

*Urban Building Plan 1441 shows that one, low-rise house may be built on each plot, with a common wall with the house built on the second half of the parcel. The building percentage is 25 for each of two floors - all in accordance with the building plan documentation.
Plot Ale485 - Telephone lines pass along the eastern and southern edges of the plot. On the plot on its southern boundary is a pole, which is supported by a stay, and on the northern boundary is an asphalted road, edged with curb stones. The Administration is applying to have the line of this road moved.
The successful bidder will not be entitled to any compensation from the Administration, because of these obstacles.
Plot Ale486 - On the eastern boundary of the plot a telephone line passes. The successful bidder will not be entitled to any compensation because of this.
Plot Ale503 - On the north-west boundary of the plot, a telephone line passes. The successful bidder will not be entitled to any compensation because of this.
Plot Ale503 - On the north-west boundary of the plot, a telephone line passes, and there is a line pole, supported by a stay, on the plot. The successful bidder will not be entitled to any compensation from the Administration, because of these obstacles.
*In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay development costs to the local government authority, in the form of the authority's usual fees and taxes.
1 Not including VAT.
Bidders may submit bids for one or more plots, but no bidder will be allocated more than one plot.
NOTE: The attention of bidders is drawn to the fact that bids will not be accepted from a trustee on behalf of a third party, unless they are in line with the conditions given in Section 6 of the tender.
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.
The tender booklet will be available from November 10, 1993, on submission of a receipt from the Postal Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet, at the Israel Lands Administration, Tel Aviv Region, 116 Derech Petah Tikva (Beit Kallia), Tel Aviv, 6103-5638111, during regular working hours.
A bank check or guarantee for the above sum should be attached to bids.
Last date for submitting bids: December 14, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

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Canadian director finds sense of 'Belonging' on local stage

HELEN KAYE

ONE day in 1985 Canadian actor/director Jack Messinger arrived here with a Canadian theater company — and jumped ship.

"I felt good here," Messinger says. "I felt welcome. I felt that Israeli audiences were the most intelligent and sophisticated in the world."

He has been here ever since and, despite the problems most Anglo theater professionals face in this country, still feels the same way.

Over the years he has learned "enough Hebrew to get by with the actors," and vigorously denies that he gave up a thriving career in his native land, because "I'm still having it."

The latest installment is a double bill of plays, both private productions.

The first is the Hani Productions' *Belonging (Tzomud)* by Uri Boger, currently previewing all over the country. The second is Martin Walker's *Home Front*, opening at the Gerard Behar Center in Jerusalem on November 11.

Originally written for the German theater, *Home Front* has been adapted to an Israeli milieu, which meant that "we've been working for about a year to find the words and the rhythms that will make the play accessible to Israeli audiences," Messinger explains.

Prof. Pinchas Pines (Gideon Shemer) and his wife Yami (Idit Zur) are invited to a fancy party honoring a famous professor and his 34-year-old bride. He doesn't want to go. She does.

"There are still subjects that people find hard to talk about," says Messinger of the duel that spits some unpleasant truths on the couples' verbal daggers. "Psychologists call it fear of intimacy and these characters have it."

Belonging, which has three actors in six roles, takes place in a mishav on the Golan day before the Syrians take it over. Author Boger plays both holdout Aviva and her daughter.

"The play is about sinking roots and then having to rip them out," he says. "I wrote it because I'm afraid of what will happen when we give back the Golan, and writing the play was a way of confronting my fears."

"The parallel in both plays is that they're reality based, but whereas in *Home Front* the characters more or less control events, in *Belonging* they don't," Messinger says.

Psychological realism is fine, but what Messinger really likes, has worked with most, and is known for is experimental theater. "[The expression] experimental has lost its meaning. I prefer to term this kind of theater experiential, or moment-to-moment stage magic, where time is forgotten and the distance between performer and spectator disappears."

Messinger is a gentle and very determined soul. The soft brown eyes are matched by an assertive chin. A query about his age is brushed aside as irrelevant.

He is perfectly charming about it, but his private life is just that. He is willing to tell that one of the reasons he stayed here was because of meeting Mara at the Canadian Embassy, that they married on December 31, 1985, and that their daughter Atara is 3½,

but apart from that Messinger will talk about himself only within the context of his profession.

He was born and grew up in Toronto, got his BA in theater at Toronto University, and applied for and was accepted to study acting and directing at the prestigious Yale Drama School. With his master's degree in his pocket, Messinger returned to Canada in 1969.

Together with a colleague and friend he went to Indian country in Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, "where nobody had even heard of theater. We created a theater with an entirely Indian company and with it traveled all over the area, often to places where few white men had ever been."

After that "Toronto became my base and I traveled all over the country teaching, acting, and directing."

Messinger did a season with the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Ontario, and worked in film and TV, but mostly he preferred contemporary plays by Canadian playwrights, very few of whom are known here.

One of these was Hraut Alian-ak's *Lucky Strike*, which Mes-

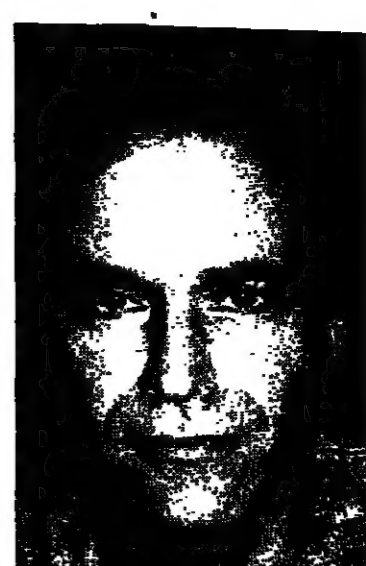
singer directed at the 1988 Acre Festival. The first play he directed here was Chekhov's *The Seagull* at the theater school of Seminar Hakibbutzim. Then came *A Psalm of David (Mizmor Ledavid)*. It starred Moshe Ivgy and won prizes at the 1986 Acre Festival.

He directed plays for the Cameri Theater and at Tel Aviv University, and in 1989 he received critical raves and public enthusiasm for *Picnic at Husmassa*, a rock drama. After that "nothing. The excitement of having a new face on the scene wore off and I was left to my own devices."

There is a perception among English-speaking theater professionals that the tight-knit Hebrew theater community shuts them out.

Messinger doesn't buy that. It exists for actors, he admits, because "our accents grate on Israeli ears," but not for directors. The cycle of acceptance and then rejection Messinger sees "as natural. This is a hard profession in which you have to prove yourself anew every time."

"In those first few years the [repertory] theaters got what they



Jack Messinger says Anglo directors have an easier time here than Anglo actors.

with are important too." But it was a hard five years none the less. Being left to his own devices included directing productions at all the local acting schools, teaching at the Seminar Hakibbutzim, conducting acting and directing workshops and, during one particularly bleak period in 1992, acting as local casting director for a CBS TV series, *Sweating Bullets*.

The monodrama *Morning of Fools* signaled the start of Messinger's comeback, as it were. It won second prize at the 1993 TheaterNetto Festival, and he followed that up with *12 Angry Men* and *The Bald Soprano* at the Nisan Nativ Studio, (where he has directed student productions on and off for three years).

What the theaters may have absorbed from him then, and what he still teaches during the directing process, is Messinger's belief that acting is about breaking boundaries.

"Theater is a revolutionary act, as in truly making the world go round, and it's the job of actors and directors to find where that revolution is hidden [in the play] and bring it out," he says.

Bad guys and dolls in action

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

THE SPECIALIST

★★★★

Directed by Luis Llosa. Screenplay by Alexandra Seros. Hebrew title: *Hamonah*, 102 minutes. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Not recommended for children.

Ray Quick Sylvester Stallone
May Munroe Sharon Stone
Ned Trent James Woods
Joe Leon Rod Steiger

Action movies are contemporary Hollywood's answer to the lavish screen musical, a friend recently tried to persuade me.

I'm not yet convinced, though after experiencing the propane-and-plastic extravaganza that is Luis Llosa's *The Specialist*, I understand his thinking better.

The most enjoyable way to view the film's many deadly explosions and fiery car wrecks is to accept them on the same make-believe terms as a litting soft-shoe or brassy production number.

The sex-and-violence ante has obviously been upped a good deal since the days when Gene Kelly sang in the rain. Still, both the movie musical and the action flick depend for their appeal on some stylized form of physical excess.

Instead of tall girls in sequins arrayed along a silver spiral staircase, a movie like *The Specialist* lulls us with close-ups of Sylvester Stallone's ballooning biceps, Sharon Stone's exposed neck and detonations bigger, brighter and more climactic than any show-stopper



Sylvester Stallone is former CIA explosives expert and current hit-man-for-hire Ray Quick and Sharon Stone his breathy client.

Busby Berkeley ever imagined. Llosa is also a skillful choreographer, and he makes clever dramatic use of the bombs planted by his hero, former CIA explosives expert and current hit-man-for-hire, Ray Quick (Stallone). These devices don't just make noise and send debris flying when they blow — they punctuate the emotional shape of a scene as a love ballad or a frantic patter song would.

From the outset, it's clear that the director has at his disposal enough dynamite to level most of greater metropolitan Miami, where the movie is set. He demonstrates a bit of pyrotechnic restraint, however, and refrains from causing any major urban devastation until the plot absolutely demands it.

But *The Specialist* is simply too mean to be compared with the classic musicals, whose trademarks were exuberance and infectious hope. Llosa fashions his cathartic crescendos with a different end in mind — a death high. In the movie's bankrupt moral scheme, everyone's a murderer or a liar or a cheat. The good guy just has better manners.

When May Munroe was a little girl, not yet Sharon Stone, her parents were killed by the Cuban mob. Haunted by black-and-white flashbacks of their brutal murder, she is determined to avenge herself on those responsible.

She contacts Ray Quick and the two carry on a hilarious, heavy-breathing phone exchange in

which she tries to coax him out of his hiding and into her employ with husky come-ons like this: "I hear you control your explosives and shape your charges...."

Meanwhile, as they talk, the two parade half-clothed through the shadows of what must be an ad-man's wet dream: a perfect blend of aftershave commercial and telephone-card pitch.

With the help of a skimpy pink evening gown and her beautifully quivering jaw, May also manages to win the affections of Tomas Leon (Eric Roberts), the spoiled heir apparent to the mob family she plans to destroy. To add to the stylish silliness, Daddy Leon is played by Rod Steiger, who sports a hefty crucifix and a heftier Span-

ish accent. His explosives adviser and a former colleague of Ray Quick's is James Woods, typically high-strung, smart and rotten to the core.

But in this film, rotten and silly are relative terms. Forget her smooth white shoulders: Sharon Stone is more *fatale* here than *femme*. Like the movie, there's something at once fascinating and repugnant about Stone. As she sways and poses like a bored runway model, it's hard to tell if she's acting or just giving expression to a naturally bad attitude.

Alongside her haughty melodramatics, Stallone manages to turn inexpressiveness into a form of old-fashioned refinement. He's a regular Fred Astaire on steroids.

At last, the Israel Ballet finds a place to sit down

HELEN KAYE

she says. "Our first practice hall was on the wooden stage of the Rina movie theater in Holon."

The company's first appearance was January 1, 1967, in Holon, when "we danced excerpts from *Romeo and Juliet* by Tchaikovsky according to Serge Lifar's choreography that we learned in Paris."

In almost a storybook romance, the couple (he's 63 and she's not telling) met in Valentina Archipova's ballet studio in 1956. Yampolsky, who had known "since I was 14 that ballet was what I wanted," was Archipova's assistant and told Markman "you'll never be a dancer."

He did become a dancer and they got married the following year. Then they went off to Europe to study and dance.

In 1964 they were at the Monte

Carlo Ballet, "and although we had offers from several companies, we decided to come home because it was then or never."

Markman became ballet master for the Israeli Opera and she danced. Together they ran the 35-strong company until they resigned two years later.

From the beginning, Markman and Yampolsky lobbied tirelessly for the ballet. Grudgingly, slowly, and often painfully recognition and (even more reluctantly) funds came over the years.

In 1974 they started getting some money from the Tel Aviv Municipality, and Tod Bolender created *Still Point*, the IB's first commissioned work. In 1979 the great George Balanchine gave the

rights to some of his ballets, and the company won kudos on its foreign tours.

But it still had no home. From 1975 the company rehearsed in makeshift quarters on Rehov Ahad Ha'am in Tel Aviv and danced at the Mann Auditorium, the Noga Theater and on stages across the country.

Today the company once again numbers 35 dancers, many of them immigrants from the former

USSR. Last year the ballet not only moved into new and purpose-renovated quarters in a school but it is also getting more funding too.

The Israel Ballet still works with about 40 percent less than either the Bat Dor or Batseva dance companies, but the 1994 budget was increased to NIS 2.3 million from NIS 1.3m. last year.

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Talking with Hamas

DEPUTY Defense Minister Mordechai Gur's declaration on Saturday that Israel would be willing to negotiate with Hamas caused a momentary uproar, but it was promptly contradicted by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Only if the organization renounces terrorism and promises to live in peace with Israel will the government consider such talks, said Rabin.

Gur, too, promptly modified his offer to conform with Rabin's formula. But he reminded a reporter that he had advocated talking with the PLO as far back as 15 years ago if the organization "changed its ways," while Rabin opposed such negotiations under any circumstances. Gur said he was sure Rabin would again come around to his point of view and negotiate with Hamas.

Logic is on Gur's side. The call to talk with Hamas is simply an extension of the Peace Now slogan which has guided the government's policies: "Peace is made with one's enemies." While Rabin insists that only a miracle can make Hamas change sufficiently to warrant such talks, experience has shown that once the taboo on contacts is broken, reservations and qualifications tend to disappear. It seems certain that the government will soon seek talks with "moderate elements" in Hamas regardless of the organization's actions.

Indeed, the differentiation between the PLO and Hamas seems artificial and strained. True, Yasser Arafat's own Fatah faction has adhered to a cease-fire during the past few months, but other PLO groups have not stopped mounting terrorist operations against Israel. A similar division exists among the Islamic militants, too. There are parts of Hamas which do not actively participate in terrorist activities.

There are other similarities. Both Hamas and PLO have covenants which call for Israel's destruction. And while Arafat has committed the PLO to altering the offensive clauses in the covenant, he has no more intention of doing so than Hamas has of voiding its own covenant.

Since both organizations are vying for power, there are bound to be confrontations between them. But the conflict is not over the relationship with Israel. The recent killing of Islamic Jihad leader Hani Ahd proved yet again that there is complete sympathy between the now-pacific Fatah and the Islamic terrorists. The few rowdies who threatened Arafat as he was praying for Ahd in a Jihad-controlled mosque were later branded

hooligans by Islamic Jihad leaders. The leadership of both Hamas and the Islamic Jihad acknowledged Arafat's leadership after the incident.

It is no wonder, then, that some in the government find it difficult to discern the difference between Hamas and the PLO. They believe that talking with Hamas may induce the organization to renounce terrorism and join the peace process, just as the PLO has presumably done. And they hope that such talks will make the 30% to 50% of the Arab population that identifies with the Islamic parties join the process, thus isolating the few remaining terrorist "extremists."

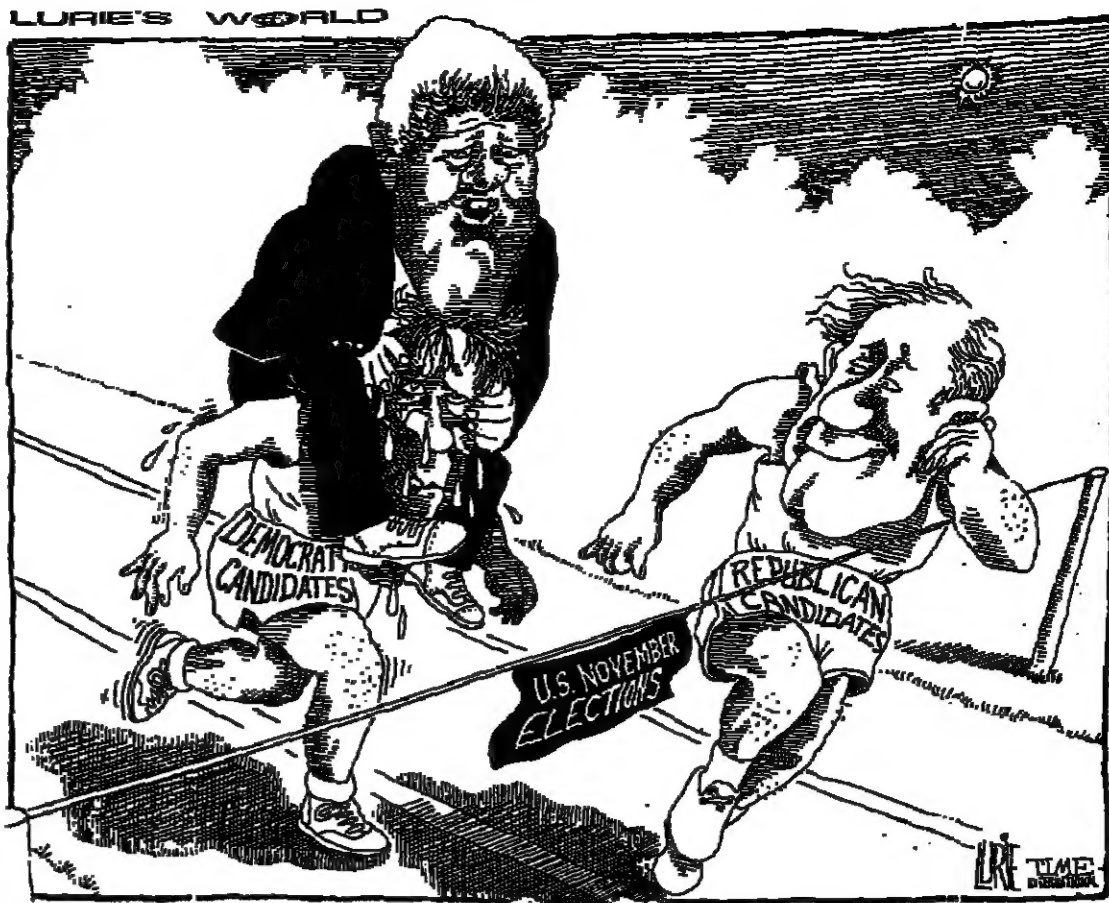
What the government seems to ignore is the basic flaw in the slogan "peace is made with one's enemy." Peace can only be made with an enemy who wants peace. As the PLO's refusal to change its covenant and fight terrorism should have made obvious, neither "moderates" nor "rejectionists" want peace. They all share one purpose - and to their credit they don't deny this - to get Israel to withdraw from "Arab lands."

That is why it defies common sense to suggest, as the government repeatedly does, that Hamas, Islamic Jihad and the PLO rejectionists are trying to stop a peace process which entails Israeli withdrawal. There is nothing the fanatic extremists want more than an Israeli withdrawal. The terrorists kill Israelis not with the intention of stopping the process, but because they believe their actions will hasten withdrawal.

If there is a difference between these extremists and Arafat's Fatah it is presumably that the latter are willing to live in peace with Israel after it withdraws from Judea, Samaria, Gaza and half of Jerusalem, while the former will not be satisfied with anything less than Israel's disappearance.

But the fact is that Israel's disappearance, spelled out in both the PLO and Hamas covenants, is still the goal of moderates and radicals alike. Arafat himself repeatedly refers to the Oslo and Cairo agreements as the kind of agreements Mohammed made with the infidels. Clearly, he considers them eminently breakable contracts, not a permanent reconciliation.

If the Hamas "moderates" will agree to negotiate with Israel, they will be no less dedicated to this proposition. Nor will they battle their own terrorist armies any more zealously than the PLO has been pursuing Hamas and Islamic Jihad gunmen in Gaza and Jericho.



"I'm not participating, just lending my moral support."

Dilemma of statecraft

YOSEF GOELL

IT is difficult to overstate the importance of warm ties with Turkey, the biggest country in the region, and the first Muslim state to maintain relations with Israel. In this, it far predates Egypt.

But the visit this weekend of Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller pointed up a dilemma.

How should Israel relate to friendly regimes whose support is of great diplomatic, military and economic importance, but which are undeniably despotic vis-à-vis their own people?

Consider Morocco's King Hassan, whom Prime Minister Rabin, Foreign Minister Peres and a long list of Israeli officials of Moroccan origin have been jumping out of their skins to laud.

There is no question that Hassan, like his late father, King Mohammed V, has been an extraordinarily benevolent protector of his Jewish subjects. But Hassan heads a regime which has often resorted to the torture and murder of those who oppose him at home.

To be sure, the regime is nowhere near as brutal as Saddam Hussein's in Iraq, Hafez Assad's in Syria, or Yasser Arafat's PLO. But Hassan is a repressive despot, even by the most lenient Western standards.

Then there is Jordan's King Hussein, who is even more favored by Rabin, Peres and Israel TV.

The violence Hussein employed against Palestinian refugees who sought to rise up against him in the 1970s was rivaled only by Assad's mass murder of the Sunni population of the Syrian city of Hama in the 1980s.

Hussein, who continues to employ extremely repressive measures against his domestic opponents, heads an antisemitic regime which, until recently, barred the entry of any Jew to the kingdom. A law stipulating the death sentence for any Jordanian who sells land to a Jew is still in force.

Then there is Hosni Mubarak's

Egypt, a repressive and extraordinarily corrupt military regime, which is democratizing only by molecular increments.

As with Jordan and the Palestinians, the targets of repression tend to be fundamentalists and radical leftists who oppose the regime, and are also extremely anti-Israel. Mubarak's predecessor, Anwar Sadat, was a leader who made peace with Israel, but he was also a dyed-in-the-wool antisemite.

Israel has also cozied up to despotic non-Arab regimes like that of

Iran's Shah Reza Pahlavi (in the 1960s). This was no less shameful for the fact that the Khomeinist mullahs who replaced the shah proved infinitely more murderous. It also courted Uganda's Idi Amin, South Africa's apartheid governments, and Romania's mad communist dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Today's Turkish government is carrying out a ruthless suppression of the 15-million-strong Kurdish minority in its eastern areas. Compared to this, Israel's attempted suppression of the intifada ranks as child's play. In addition, today's Turkey adamantly continues to refuse to express regret about, or even acknowledge, the genocide its predecessors committed against the Armenian people.

WHERE DOES friendly Turkey fit into this list?

lowing: Where will the aged person lead a better and happier life: in cultural and climatic surroundings to which he or she is accustomed, or in Israel? The answer depends on the individual.

Clearly, a person who has had little or no contact with either Judaism or Zionism and has no relatives in Israel might be better off staying put, as long as his special needs are provided for, and there is no physical danger.

There is no doubt that should Haber's plan be implemented, some elderly Jews in Russia and the CIS might decide to stay put, rather than try to make their way to Israel.

However, the primary purpose of the mission's investigation was to find ways to help aged Jews who aren't candidates either for aliyah or for emigration to the US, and who suffer from extreme poverty, deprivation and lack of proper care in crumbling societies.

The Joint has been doing this kind of thing since its establishment almost 80 years ago, and deserves credit for it - even though its activities have frequently been frowned on by Zionists arguing that the only way to solve Jewish problems on a permanent basis is by bringing Jews to this country; and that trying to solve them in the Diaspora is tantamount to pouring water into a bottomless well.

The fact that the study in Kiev and St. Petersburg was carried out by an Israeli official, who cannot possibly be accused of anti-Zionism, indicates that Israel may be ready to start reformulating its relations with world Jewry, on both the ideological and practical levels.

In the case of aged Jews in the former Soviet Union, such reformulation isn't and shouldn't be a means of keeping Jews who are liable to increase the burden on Israel's already overtaxed welfare services from coming to the country.

The main consideration should be a humanitarian one, and the question which must be answered is the fol-

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Travel boycott

JAMES T. YENCKEL

SHOULD tourists lend their support to travel boycotts, or ignore them?

As it has in the past, the Travel Industry Association of America last month launched a campaign to discourage a threatened boycott by the National Organization for Women (NOW) against Pensacola, Florida. NOW hopes to pressure the city into establishing buffer zones around two abortion clinics, where two doctors and a third person were murdered. Pensacola appears to be taking the right steps, says NOW president Patricia Ireland, so a boycott probably will not be called.

In a press release, Edward R. Book, Travel Industry president, argues that a successful boycott on travel to targeted destinations could result in the loss of jobs for workers in hotels, car rental agencies and other travel-related trades.

The travel industry can be a very appealing, and vulnerable, target - as Arizona's business community learned in 1990, when the state's voters rejected an official holiday to honor Martin Luther King Jr. The decision angered much of America, and Arizona reportedly lost 166 conventions worth \$190 million before the

'Have suitcase, won't visit'

voters approved the holiday two years later.

Zachary D. Lyons, editor and publisher of *Boycott Quarterly*, a Seattle-based magazine that tracks boycotts worldwide, advocates them as a tactic to achieve a goal.

"If we don't like your politics," he says, referring to tourist spots, "we don't have to be a part of it. We're not going to spend our money in your state. If you're going to depend on money from out of state, you have to recognize this."

Currently, Lyons is keeping an eye on about 125 boycotts, more than a dozen of which can be considered travel boycotts. They are centered around a variety of issues that include civil rights, gay rights, animal rights and environmental hazards, among others.

The most prominent is probably an ongoing travel boycott of Alaska, called by a coalition of animal-protection organizations because of the state's controlled wolf-hunting program. Animal-rights activists are seeking an end to the program.

Mike Markarian, campaign coordinator of the Washington-based Fund for Animals, is aware the boycott could hurt small, ecologically sensitive tour operators in Alaska who support the fund's stand. But, he feels, affected companies will be spurred to pressure the state to end the hunt.

THE GROWING use of boycotts as a pressure tactic stems, say experts, from a frustration with traditional political processes.

"There is a sense that, as an individual, this is one way you can do something," says Craig Smith, professor of marketing at Georgetown University's School of Business and an authority on boycotts.

Should Americans support travel boycotts? It's entirely a question of how strongly a traveler feels about an issue, says Smith.

"If you decide to vacation at a destination that is targeted by a boycott," he asks, "what is the worst that can happen? Embarrassment. And there are many things far more dangerous to a traveler."

Smith upholds the Travel Industry Association's point that travel boycotts can seriously harm the innocent. The association is "trying to raise public conscience about boycotts," says Douglas Frechtling, associate professor of tourism studies at George Washington University. "Who's really going to get hurt?" he asks.

Some nations acquire such a reputation for human-rights abuses that the conscientious traveler might wonder whether visiting the country seems tantamount to condoning the repression.

Two Washington-area residents who recently toured Myanmar (formerly Burma) wrote to *The Washington Post* afterwards, advising other would-be travelers to go elsewhere. Although the country's scenic and cultural attractions were magnificent, they said, their visit convinced them that tourist dollars helped support the antidemocratic government.

Smith believes the couple's position has validity. On a philosophical level, he says, it can be argued that you should have "clean hands." This means having nothing to do with a country that engages in practices you condemn. "Anything you do is showing support," he says.

On the other hand, Smith notes that US businesses that continued to operate in South Africa under the former government there maintained they were working for change from inside. "It's an alternative viewpoint." (Washington Post)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LUDICROUS SENTENCES

Sir, - I fully concur with the sentiments expressed by Yosef Goell in his article on October 28, "Killing for the fun of it." The sentences were ludicrous and make a mockery of any system of justice.

Unfortunately, the sickness runs much deeper. There seems to be a concerted drive by the very people who should be upholding the edifice of law and order under which we are supposed to be living, to make respect for law something to be laughed at strictly for "freeters" only. I refer to the absurdly lenient sentences passed on embezzlers on a grand scale; on traffic offenders of the killer kind; on public officials who use their exalted positions to steal from the public purse. The list is endless.

The time has come for us, the long-suffering public, to demand from our legislators that an end be put to this leniency to premeditated crime. Israel is fond of calling itself a democracy. The sad truth is that we are more accurately an anarchy.

NEIL SCHWARTZ

Ra'anana.

OXYMORON

Sir, - In *The New York Times* of October 24, Deputy Foreign Minister Beilin is quoted as urging the Israeli government to open talks with "less extreme" Hamas leaders. Is this not an oxymoron?

Such dangerous naïveté on the part of members of the Israeli government can only exacerbate an already volatile situation.

FAY DICKER

Brooklyn, New York.

TURNER LECTURE

Sir, - On November 1, Doreen Bliss complained that *The Jerusalem Post* did not report a recent lecture in Tel Aviv by Dr. Dennis Turner of the Institute for Ethology and Psychology in Zurich.

Dr. Turner's visit and lecture were covered at length in "Parr-fect Behavior" on October 28, in *City Lights*.

DAFNA LINZER

Tel Aviv.

TOURISM TO JORDAN

Sir, - A few days ago, my wife and I returned from a four-day trip to Jordan organized by Galilee Tours of Israel. Throughout our visit, we were graciously received everywhere and friendly shalom was showered on us from all sides. The beauty of Petra and the stunning impact of the Roman ruins at Jerash will not easily be forgotten.

Sadly, however, our impressions were mainly visual. Apart from a highly professional guide at Jerash, the information and background provided by our accompanying guides was dismally poor and in most cases virtually nonexistent. Our Israeli organizer admitted that she was a student guide and her knowledge of the local scene sketchy, to say the least.

Our local Arab guide, a personable and pleasant young man, had little in-depth knowledge of Jordan's history, economy, health, education and political system.

Prior to the tour, we were earnestly enjoined not to be too conspicuous and to refrain from speaking Hebrew. Imagine this scene in the suk of downtown Amman not far from the main mosque: a fairly large group of Israelis arguing and gesticulating with their guide as to their next move.

If we had hoisted an Israeli flag, we could not have been more conspicuous and our security more compromised. In retrospect, ludicrous. But a single aggrieved Palestinian - and there are many - could in theory have turned the scene into a massacre with who knows what consequences for the still precarious peace process.

With all due respect to Galilee Tours, I suggest that they take a long hard look at their organized tour to Jordan before some tragic event takes place.

G. H. HANDELSON

Kfar Mordechai.

TOO VITRIOLIC

Sir, - Thank you for printing my article on October 24. However the title that you gave to my article and the out-take of the words "For shame..." which you emphasized within the text of the article, are too vitriolic for my taste.

DR. JOSEF BURG

Jerusalem.

WORLDWIDE CONCERN

Sir, - On Friday, October 14, Nahshon Wachman, a 19-year-old American Israeli, was tied up and shot in cold blood by extremists, despite all civilized acts of mercy by Israel.

The most moving phenomenon on this tragic episode was the outpouring of solidarity by thousands of Jews praying for Nahshon's life in Israel and in the world. In Chicago, my daughter's high school and synagogue called special sessions of prayer. In Milwaukee, my son's yeshiva fervently recited the psalms. Even in Kansas, Hebrew schools and synagogues discussed and prayed for Nahshon's welfare. Sadly there was no movieland happy ending, because this is real life.

It was heart-breaking for my family when we learned that the Palestinian extremists had murdered this young man. My children and I wept for Nahshon, his grieving parents, and for a world that tolerates such cruelty.

The extraordinary display of concern and compassion by thousands of Jews worldwide made me proud to part of a people who cared for even one individual.

FREDA GOLDMAN

Overland Park, Kansas.

IDEOLOGICAL CHANGES

Sir, - In July 1955, my wife and I joined a tour to Israel sponsored by the Rabbinical Council of America. While in Tel Aviv, I met with Menachem Begin.

In the course of our chat, I asked Begin whether he still retained the idea that Jordan belonged to the Jews. He did not hesitate for a moment and confirmed that assumption. I then asked him how he planned to annex Jordan to Israel. His lightning reply was that the Jewish army would have to invade Jordan, conquer it and annex it.

The Likud, which embodies a great number of former Begin revisionists, is now voting for the peace treaty between Jordan and Israel. I am not indicating that I am either for or against the peace treaty. I am curious to know whether the Revisionist ideology is a mere memento of the past or the result of realpolitik.

(RABBI) ABRAHAM CHILL

Jerusalem.

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Travel
boycott

Voter's Dream

The Wishful Politics Of Campaign '94



John S. Dykes

By ROBERT TONER

WASHINGTON
WHATEVER the exact outcome of Tuesday's midterm elections, the mandate for members of the next Congress is clear, based on the oratory and advertising of Campaign '94: They must push hard for a balanced budget, cut taxes and protect — utterly and absolutely — the sanctity of Social Security and Medicare.

They must get tough with welfare recipients, make crime a top priority, hold the line on social spending and keep the Government out of the health care system while repairing its flaws.

They promised.
It will, of course, be hard, maybe impossible, to do all of these things, yet every commitment will have its block of supporters in the new Congress. Taken as a

whole, the budgetary pledges are downright contradictory, many experts maintain. The rest of the domestic agenda is also problematic: Forcing people off the welfare rolls may be popular, but training them and providing them with jobs costs money. The kind of street crime that people fear most does not, as a rule, even come under Federal jurisdiction. And when it comes to health care, the Government is already involved (i.e., Medicare).

Still, they promised.
The modern campaign, in other words, may not be the best forum for setting policy.

Politicians have always over-promised, of course, but there is something different, more unyielding, about the promises that emerge from contemporary campaigns. They are carefully honed, calculated to linger in the mind, powerful enough to move emotions and votes, specific enough to appease the interest groups. Individually, they help members get elected; collectively, they

create a Congress that, on many issues, will have to function in the straitjacket of promises made in the heat of a furious, poll-driven campaign.

Ah, Yes, the Budget

Consider the budget, which will very quickly come to dominate the 104th Congress. Members of both parties spent the final weeks of the campaign accusing each other of planning terrifying cuts in Social Security and Medicare, or terrifying tax increases, all the while suggesting that they could do the hard work of managing the deficit without inflicting real pain. Robert Reischauer, the director of the Congressional Budget Office, said the bitter debate "reduced the flexibility that policymakers are going to have when they sit down next to deal with the budget problem."

House Republicans committed themselves to a "Contract with America" that promises tax cuts, a

constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget and a strengthened military. About 70 percent of the House Republicans have already taken a no-new-tax pledge (a fact that helped stymie attempts last summer to find a bipartisan compromise on health).

Many Democrats, meanwhile, scrambled to distance themselves from the memorandum by Alice Rivlin, the budget director, discussing options for dealing with the deficit. "Here a very serious, highly respected public servant who devoted a lifetime to these issues writes an extraordinarily accurate memo, about what must be done and what the options are, and her own people totally run away from it," said former Senator Warren Rudman, a New Hampshire Republican, who helped found a group called the Concord Coalition that tries to focus attention on the deficit. "It's like the Flat Earth Society. God forbid anyone wrote a

Continued on page 4

It's a Clue

When a C.I.A. man found government secrets in the 'Vlad' file on Ames' laptop, it seemed a bit odd.

By Tim Weiner

3

Principles? How Gauche!
Moral passions give Japanese indigestion.



By James Sterngold

3

The Ego Gap

As women's incomes rise, marrying richer men isn't so easy.

By Sam Roberts

4

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Tight Budget? Never Mind.
Where government spending is popular: Prison.

By Steven A. Holmes

2

Balkan Moral Order Upset As Victim Becomes Victor

By ROGER COHEN

ALL moral certainties about the Bosnian war dissolve before the figure of Edina Zec. A Muslim married to a Serb, she has just fled a sudden advance by the Muslim-led Bosnian army. Wan with fatigue and worry, she is beyond hope, her soul lacerated by a long war. Her two brothers fight in the advancing Muslim army; her husband fights in the Serb army confronting them; she stands in the middle, with nowhere to go.

Mrs. Zec's disarray, brought on by a Bosnian offensive from the Bihac area that overran her home town this week, is nothing unusual. Almost half of Bosnia's 4.4 million citizens have now been displaced by the war. But the suffering of this Muslim woman in flight from Muslim-led forces seemed to capture the drained disorientation with which the world took in the Bosnian army's sudden successes over the Serbs around Bihac and in Kupres.

Born of hard work that gradually turned a ramshackle militia into an army, the surreptitious acquisition of arms, daring and desperation, the Muslim victories suggested that the tide in the 31-month-old war may be turning, and that a time of revenge may be at hand.

Revenge for the Serbs' eviction of hundreds of thousands of Muslim civilians from their homes; revenge for the random imprisonment in bestial camps and the haphazard shelling that daily knocked down young lives like so many pins; revenge for mass executions, abuse and terror against the innocent on a scale not seen in Europe for five decades.

The moral case seems clear. Certainly Madeleine K. Albright, the chief United States delegate to the United Nations, betrayed no doubts last week as she argued for lifting the arms embargo. Bosnia, she said, "is independent; it respects international law; it respects its own people; it should not need anyone's permission to arm and defend itself."

And yet, as Mrs. Zec's plight underscores, the certainties of Bosnia tend to be illusory and the cogent arguments of far-flung diplomats more self-serving than accurate. For the fact is

that the Bosnian Government's offensive has propelled it onto a high-risk course on both the military and the moral plane.

With their clear advantage in arms, the Serbs' ability to hit back is manifest. However, their troops are drained and their supply lines stretched, and it seems clear that the future of the war will be more balanced. The pivotal question is: will this balance emerge on the moral level, too, eradicating the image of Muslim victim confronted by Serb aggressor, and so shifting the diplomatic equation?

In truth, the moral absolutes of Bosnia have always been simplistic. The oft-used phrase "Serbian aggression" has tended to mask the fact that one-third of Bosnians are Serbs. They never wanted to be part of an independent Bosnia. They boycotted a referendum on independence and, with the help of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, prepared for war. Then the United States and its allies gave them their chance, recognizing Bosnian independence in April 1992, despite overwhelming evidence that the decision could only lead to war.

Setting a Fire

With the precedent of 1991, when a much smaller Serbian minority went to war to resist joining a Croatian state, this international decision on Bosnia looks as close to criminal negligence as a diplomatic act can be. Indeed, international recognition and the outbreak of the Bosnian war were simultaneous: the world put a light to a fuse.

The Serbs, however, promptly destroyed their moral case, acting with a brutality perhaps only explicable by the fact that the specters lurking deepest in their skewed collective psyche — Islam and Croatian nationalism — had confronted them almost at once.

In response, rather than defend or arm the Bosnian Government they had recognized, the United States and its allies began to deliver rice and skimmed milk powder — a pious act of deep moral inconsistency.

The results — after myriad peace plans, the dispatch of tens of thousands of United Nations

Continued on page 3

The Nation

The Boom in Jails Is Locking Up Lots of Loot

By STEVEN A. HOLMES

TWO of the dominant sentiments in America today are the desire to get tough on criminals and the desire to reduce government spending. Yet these two impulses are clashing across the nation as the United States finds itself in the midst of an unparalleled prison building boom.

Spurred by public anger over persistent crime, the Federal Government and the states have been beefing up police forces, imposing tougher sentences and restricting parole. As a result, the nation's inmate population has been climbing at a rate of more than 900 new prisoners a week for about the last decade and a half. The result of this flood of inmates — which in Federal and state prisons topped one million this summer for the first time — is a penal system bursting at the seams and scrambling to expand.

The military was the hot growth area for government spending in the 1980's, but it is beginning to look as if prisons will be the hot spot this decade. And, much in the way President Reagan capitalized on Americans' contradictory desires for a bigger military and a smaller government, today's politicians are selling safety combined with frugality. Yet the incarceration boom points up the price of security (much as the record deficits of the Reagan era did), for it is eating up an ever-increasing share of state budgets. And still, no one can say for sure what all this will do in the long run to decrease crime.

Criminologists and public-finance experts estimate that Federal, state and local governments will spend more than \$30 billion on corrections this year, including building new prisons and expanding existing ones, up from \$4 billion in 1975.

According to the Census Bureau, state government spending on prison construction increased 612 percent, adjusted for inflation, between 1979 and 1990, the last year for which the bureau has complete data.

In an era of tight money, spending on construction and operations of prisons is increasing twice as fast as the growth in overall state spending, said Jon Felde, a justice expert at the National Conference of State Legislatures. New York State's corrections budget, for example, has nearly tripled in 11 years, to \$1.5 billion, and now accounts for 4.5 percent of state spending, up from 2.9 percent in 1983.

"Prison construction is going crazy all over the country," said Jim Hawthorne, project supervisor of Lott Constructors Inc., which is building the Coffeywood Medium Security Prison about 70 miles southwest of Washington in the rolling hills of northwest Virginia.

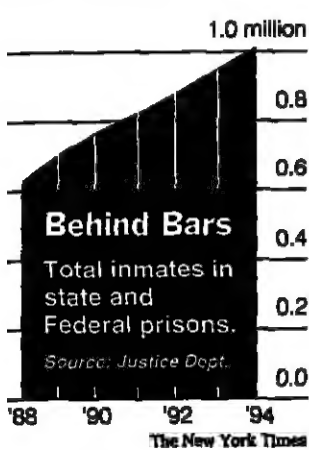
The surge in inmates occurred even before many states and the Federal Government passed laws mandating life sentences for criminals convicted of three felonies, the "three strikes" laws. Experts say recently passed laws — especially the Federal crime bill, which toughened sentences for Federal crimes and encouraged states to adopt mandatory minimum sentencing — will further fuel the boom. Indeed, the crime bill provides \$8.7 billion for state prison construction.

California officials estimate they will have to add 20 new prisons to the state's 58 to handle the increased number of inmates expected under the state's new three-strikes law. Florida, which doubled spending for prison construction between 1990 and 1994, plans eight new prisons, dormitories at 22 others and four new work camps by the year 2000. Texas officials say that they plan to open a new corrections installation each week for the next 18 months.

Prisons 'R' Us

"The future of it is phenomenal," said Jerome G. Miller, president of the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives. "It's now an industry in and of itself."

Even with the explosion in construction, the Federal Bureau of Prisons and state governments are having trouble keeping up. Though the number of Federal prisons has risen to 77 this year from 43 in 1982, they still house 30 percent more inmates than they were designed to accommodate. Forty-one states have either



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CROSS Orwell with the wireless-digital age and a Madison Avenue sensibility and you might come close to some of the ads appearing in Corrections Today.

Recent years have been good for the glossy magazine, the official publication of the American Correctional Association and the biggest in the country geared to corrections departments, wardens and other prison administrators and staff. Seven times a year it goes out to each of the association's roughly 20,000 members — many of whom have a big say in how Federal, state or local tax dollars are spent on prisons and jails. Thus the magazine is a powerful tool for advertisers of just about anything its readers might want to buy — from riot batons to barbed-wire fences to electronic surveillance systems to modular housing units to entire prisons.

Advertising has been rising steadily the past five or six years, said Brenda Allen, the magazine's

assistant ad sales manager, and has leveled off recently only because the sales staff — currently just her — is too small to cultivate the potential market. "This is a four-person job at least," she said, noting that inquiries from potential advertisers are up markedly since enactment in September of the \$30-billion Federal crime bill, which provides billions for new state prisons. She said big companies like AT&T that in the past have shown little interest in prisons are "suddenly looking at this market for a lot of growth."

A typical issue, which is half ads, can generate \$120,000 to more than \$165,000 in ad revenue. Ms. Al-

len said the annual prison construction and security issues are especially popular with advertisers. Other recent issues have focused editorially on handling drug offenders and managing death rows.

Flipping through Corrections Today brings to mind the defense journal Aviation Week and Space Technology in the heady days of chunky military budgets, in that it ads leave the unmistakable impression of contractors on the make for government largesse. As for the Big Brother culture of confinement and control evoked by the ads, the magazine's managing editor, Kurt Olsson, concedes, "It's a different world."

TOM KUNTZ

the entire state prison system or one or more major institution under court order to alleviate overcrowding or poor delivery of services to inmates.

In New Jersey and Arizona, inmates are housed in tents. North Carolina is shipping hundreds of prisoners to Rhode Island. In Texas and Virginia, local jails are overflowing with inmates who have been sentenced but cannot be squeezed into crowded state prisons.

"The problem we have is that your needs are a moving target because each time the legislature comes in it demands longer sentences," said Senator John Whitmire, chairman of the Texas Senate's criminal justice panel. "So you're always playing catch-up."

Much of the new construction reflects not so much a desire for rehabilitation but simply a clamor for secure criminal warehousing, and comes at a time when public sentiment is growing in favor of curtailing or abolishing what are perceived as inmate "privi-

leges," like television and exercise equipment. James A. Goggles, executive director of the American Correctional Association, a national organization of corrections professionals, sees such restrictions as "knee-jerk" and ultimately a danger to prison security. "If we're going to put people in prisons, we're going to have to have them manageable," he said.

Second Thoughts

Even as they pass laws mandating tougher sentences, some lawmakers are detecting a growing unease over the amount of money going into prisons.

In Virginia, Gov. George Allen Jr. was forced in September to scale back a plan to abolish parole because lawmakers were concerned over costs. While it passed a bill limiting the ability of inmates to gain parole, the Massachusetts legislature has, in the last

two years, defeated a \$591-million prison construction bill submitted by Gov. William F. Weld. In 1990, voters in California rejected a \$450-million bond for prisons. Last month the California legislature kept another bond issue for prisons off the November ballot.

Still, the desire to adopt a punitive approach remains strong. And some penologists worry that even if public attitudes shift against the lock-'em-up approach (especially if it proves ineffective in reducing crime), the prison-building surge may create its own constituencies — architects, contractors, vendors, labor unions, whole communities — with a vested interest in maintaining the status quo.

"Corrections today is a gigantic cash machine," Alvin J. Bronstein, executive director of the Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union, told the public-affairs weekly National Journal recently. "There is a correctional-industrial complex."

For the Environment, Compassion Fatigue

By KEITH SCHNEIDER

THE 1990's could hardly have begun better for the national environmental movement. A new Clean Air Act to clear the skies of toxic chemicals became law. Polls indicated that Americans overwhelmingly supported tough environmental rules and said they would pay more for them. Democrats elected a new team to the White House, in part because the Vice President was sympathetic to ecological concerns and wrote a best-selling book on the subject.

But midway through the decade is shaping up as a period of turmoil for the environmental movement. Membership and budgets have dropped for most of the national groups. A well-organized counter-movement of landowners, city officials and industrial executives steamed into Washington and halted Congressional work this year on strengthening environmental laws. They argued that environmentalists were exaggerating and using inconclusive data to frighten people and influence lawmakers.

Those criticisms, and its own frustration, have brought the movement to a state of self-doubt it never faced before.

The Problem With Congress

In Washington, environmental leaders blamed poisonous partisanship for what Blakeman Early, a Sierra Club lobbyist, called "the worst environmental Congress in two decades." Another Capitol Hill veteran, Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma, who was one of the strongest environmental voices in Congress for eight terms, was defeated in the primary in part because of his steadfast support for tougher rules on a range of environmental issues.

But Mr. Synar said something more basic than politics and legislative strategy is at work, and that is the environmental movement's message that every

problem is a crisis, an emergency worthy of public alarm. "If I could give the environmental community one piece of advice, it is to do outreach to people who have not traditionally been part of their movement," he said. "They need to establish relationships with cities, with rural water districts, with county commissioners. They are not going to be able to do what they want by sowing fear."

Since Earth Day in 1970, environmentalists have built a movement and achieved legislative and judicial successes by showing that industrial development produced polluted water and air, nuclear radiation, abandoned toxic waste dumps, destruction of forests, loss of species and erosion of farmland.

After a terrible year in Congress, the movement rethinks its message.

By the 1990's, though, a web of statutes written in part and advocated by environmental groups had sharply reduced air and water pollution and alleviated other problems. The vocabulary of devastation was applied to new issues — electromagnetic radiation, genetic engineering, global warming and overpopulation — that were said to be even more threatening.

The language of emergency that suffused debate about the environment has become institutionalized in large part because it was effective in reaching the public and Congress. But now some observers are noting psychological and political problems with the message itself.

"I agree with the urgency of the issues, but my judgment is that the environmental movement got

grounded in a one-dimensional psychology," said Theodore Roszak, a history professor at California State University in Hayward and author of "The Voice of the Earth — An Exploration of Ecopsychology" (Simon & Schuster, 1992). "The movement wants a lot of change very rapidly and tries to get this by scaring people and shaming people. It's bad psychology. People resent being talked to that way, and if you continue to talk that way without helping them understand and make the changes, they stop listening. That's what is happening. My concern is that they need a better way to talk to the public."

Martin W. Lewis, who teaches environmental conservation at the University of Wisconsin, reached a similar conclusion in "Green Delusions — An Environmental Critique of Radical Environmentalism" (Duke, 1992). He said that mainstream environmental organizations were adopting some of the tactics of groups like Earth First! and that the entire movement was coming to be perceived by the public as hostile to capitalism, new technology, industry, even modern civilization itself.

"Radical environmentalism is dismissive of modern life, but it seemed to be growing more prominent and risked discrediting the mainstream environmental movement," said Professor Lewis. "Any philosophy that says economic growth must end, that technology needs to be dismantled, and that we must turn away from science — most people find that threatening."

Jim Maddy, president of League of Conservation Voters in Washington, said most groups did not adopt a radical position. He also said that environmental leaders have by no means accepted the premise that they are exaggerating problems. "I don't see any evidence of that in the polling that we are doing," he said. "The public believes we are telling the truth."

Mr. Maddy added that national environmental leaders were very concerned about their legislative failure in Congress and its causes. One problem, he said, may be how the movement is talking about itself

and its work. In a departure, Mr. Maddy said, leaders are starting to tout their accomplishments. Until recently, environmentalists were reluctant to do so because they thought it would lull the public into thinking the problems had been solved.

In addition, it's not startling that public alarm would wane in an Administration that is sympathetic to environmental concerns.

No Satisfaction

"It's inherent in advocacy organizations," said Mr. Maddy. "If you are in the business of advocating progress in this relatively broad range of issues, you are not in the business of being satisfied. At the same time, we are not in the business of being blind to progress."

Other environmental leaders are watching the Environmental Defense Fund, one of the few national groups whose membership and budget is growing.

The New York-based organization has been working with large corporations to develop business practices that reduce waste and lower costs. In the group's newest project, several of the country's largest buyers of paper, including Time-Warner, McDonald's and Johnson & Johnson, are working with the group to develop purchasing standards that improve forestry practices, reduce pollution in manufacturing and encourage recycling of finished paper products.

The Environmental Defense Fund periodically comes under fire from colleagues who view its ties to industry as too close. Fred Krupp, the organization's executive director, said his goal was not to attack big business but to "get environmental results."

"Being willing to consider new ways to regulate and being willing to talk with business in a businesslike way is not the same as being in favor of halfway compromises," Mr. Krupp said. "We are experimenting with new approaches and as those approaches get results, more people are using them."

The World

Japan Asks Why A Prophet Bothers

By JAMES STERNGOLD

EXCEPT for a brief period during the 1960's, Kenzaburo Oe has been the sort of intellectual, left-leaning author who was well known among brooding Japanese undergraduates and scholars, but was not particularly widely read. Still, when he became the surprise choice for the Nobel Prize in Literature last month, most Japanese, even if they could not name any of his books, took pride in this affirmation of the richness of their culture. And they left the matter at that.

But Mr. Oe has not let them off so lightly. This owlish, fidgety man, who loves to talk in excited bursts, toss off French phrases and explicate "Moby Dick," caused outrage by doing something dangerously unfashionable here: He took a stand on principle.

Just days after his Nobel Prize was announced, his name was hastily added to a list of eminences being given Japan's highest cultural honor, the Imperial Order of

tion that welcomed the collapse of the authoritarian imperial system.

Mr. Oe says he regards the Emperor as an undemocratic relic and a reminder of the horrors of World War II, for which he holds the imperial system responsible.

"The reason I declined the cultural award was that I would not recognize any authority, any value, higher than democracy," Mr. Oe said in an interview, which was interrupted by the arrival of a police officer warning that rightists were planning a big demonstration in front of his house. "This is very simple, but very important."

He thought for a moment, and added, "I am in a very delicate situation."

A Quaint Thought

That "situation" involves much more than the anger of the thuggish right-wing groups, which relish any opportunity to rev up their sound trucks and bellow tiny indignation. Mr. Oe's real problem is that he has found so little public sympathy for his stand, which seemed to leave most people angry or puzzled, but conspicuously unmoved. The thought that an ideal was worth fighting for struck people as quaint.

Indeed, the general reaction was like that of Kazuo Aichi, a former Defense Minister and a member of a reform movement in the parliament. "My own feeling was that he hadn't changed at all over the years," Mr. Aichi said in an interview. "I would have expected that he would have matured, so to speak, and accepted the award."

A man who had suddenly become the most famous author in the land had raised serious questions about the imperial system and Japan's odd, American-written constitution, and thus the more emotional issue of what it means to be Japanese. Japan is preparing for the 50th anniversary next summer of its surrender after World War II, a moment for reflection and debate. Also, with an odd coalition of Socialists and conservatives governing the country, Japan's basic political values are being questioned for the first time in four decades.

Still, Mr. Oe was greeted with what amounted to a scolding for pushing people to think so much. It was a revealing moment. Japan is admired for its competitive economy, the near absence of serious street crime and an unemployment rate of just 3 percent despite a severe recession. But



Japan, admired for its dedicated work force, is no longer stirred up by intellectual passions. A business-training "Boot Camp."



Nobel Prize winner Kenzaburo Oe.

what of its intellectual life?

"I think it's very interesting that the reaction in general to my tying my life to my principles was for people to say I'm old-fashioned," Mr. Oe said. "It says a lot about current attitudes in Japan."

Of course, the days when Washington bristled with impassioned protests about

civil rights or Vietnam are long past, too — like the demonstrations and riots here opposing the American military presence.

But moral outrage lives on in the United States and elsewhere — just witness the debates over abortion or immigration. In Japan, rarely does any public debate stir such emotion. For example, there has been a long dispute over whether the military should participate in United Nations peace-keeping operations. But a contingent is now helping Rwandan refugees in Zaire, the third time the military has joined such an operation, and the public is quiescent.

Critics complain the lack of tension has taken a toll on the arts. The movie industry, which once turned out classics by artists like Akira Kurosawa, is now known for predictable formula dramas. The most popular movies come from Hollywood.

Bloodless Books

A number of experts look at literature as hollow and bloodless. "Oe's trying to do something no one else is trying to do: he's trying to do solid books," Donald Keene, a professor emeritus at Columbia University and the dean of Japanese literary experts in the West, said here. "If you go to a bookstore here, unless it is a very big bookstore, you won't find a real solid literary work. Authors today are writing for the passing tastes of a young audience. University stu-

dents were the real market for serious books, but they don't really read them anymore. It's a very depressing period."

Mr. Keene added: "It is a statement on a prosperous country, a country that is very pleased with itself. People don't feel any sense of agitation."

That was evident this past summer, after the Socialists joined with their conservative foes, the Liberal Democrats, to form a government. During the cold war, the Socialists saw themselves as the nation's conscience, putting principle ahead of power as they fought for a pacifist foreign policy, a strong social welfare system and the closing of American bases here. The positions, however impractical, struck an emotional chord.

Last June, when the Socialists formed their awkward ruling coalition, they abandoned most of those principles. And the Socialist Prime Minister, Tomichi Murayama, saw his ratings rise.

"Japan has lost the power to connect the principle or theory and reality," Mr. Oe said. "I think literature's value is in making those connections. That's the mission of literature. Morals are significant."

He admitted his disappointment at the generally tepid level of discussion of all the problems: "I was hoping that the 50th anniversary of the war's end would be a time to reflect, especially on Hiroshima and the use of nuclear bombs. But that kind of attitude does not exist in Japan. Not now."

In a land of wealth and efficiency, no taste for passionate debate.

Culture. When he received the call with that news, Mr. Oe said, he responded without hesitation — and rejected the award.

It was an almost unheard-of public affront in this polite country, particularly because the Emperor was involved. Worse, Mr. Oe did not bother with the elaborate ambiguities that accompany criticisms; he explained his thinking in plain terms. It seemed like the first shot in a potentially fiery public debate. In fact, it was not, and that may say more about Japan's current state of mind than Mr. Oe's politics.

For anyone familiar with his passionate, lyrical books — especially his morally charged analysis of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima — his reasoning could not have come as a surprise. At the peak of his popularity in the 1960's, he was a standard-bearer for an angry, disillusioned genera-



A Bosnian Serb couple left the town of Kupres as it fell to advancing Muslim-led forces last week.

Bosnia's Moral Order Wavers As Victims Become Victors

Continued from page 1

peacekeeping troops, and much diplomatic huffing and puffing — are plain to see today: more than 200,000 people dead and two million displaced; paralysis of peacemaking, and polarization of a once harmoniously mixed society — to the point where there is no room for Mrs. Zec and her ilk.

In this morass, there seems to be only one moral certainty: the tragedy of international mismanagement of Bosnia. Then, of course, there is politics. The United States wants the arms embargo lifted, although the precise end of this policy is not clear. Russia, close to the Serbs, is opposed. Britain and France, concerned about the emergence of a Muslim state in Europe, are now eager to forget the brutality of the Serbs.

"We do not approve, indeed, we disapprove of the offensives now under way by the Sarajevo government and Bosnian troops even though the responsibility for the war lies with the Serbs," the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé, said last week.

His statement indicated how the moral, and diplomatic, ground could now shift. The Bosnian Government is acutely aware of this. Indeed, Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic recently rebuked President

Clinton for calling the conflict a "civil war." "Why not call it by its right name, a Fascist aggression?" Mr. Silajdzic asked.

His question, like Mrs. Albright's statement last week, sounded good. But Clinton was right, Mr. Silajdzic wrong. Serbian aggression has now given way to civil war. And Mrs. Albright's claims for Bosnia — that it is independent, that it respects international law and that it respects its own people (including, presumably, the Serbs) — all fly in the face of the painful facts.

"I cannot see any way out," Mrs. Zec said as she stood in an impromptu refugee center. In her humanity lay the only truth and moral solace to be found as a new and potentially devastating phase of war began.

Slapstick at the C.I.A.

Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Tossplot

By TIM WEINER

WASHINGTON

IF it weren't so tragic, the 116-page Senate report published last week, "An Assessment of the Aldrich H. Ames Espionage Case and Its Implications for U.S. Intelligence," would have potential as a new art form: the absurdist slapstick spy thriller.

Act I: Rome, 1983 to 1989. The story thus far: Rick Ames, a career Central Intelligence Agency officer, has sold the Soviets the keys to the C.I.A.'s kingdom, turning over the inside dope on all its important operations aimed at Moscow and the names of all the C.I.A.'s important Soviet agents. At least 10 of the agents are executed.

Scene 1: Mr. Ames is under cover as a diplomat at the American Embassy, home to the C.I.A.'s Rome station. He jets off to Switzerland and banks about \$1 million. A gray, bland man on a Government salary, he starts wearing \$1,000 suits and soft leather loafers, spending money like there is no tomorrow. Everybody in the Rome station knows it and talks about it. No mention of it appears in Mr. Ames's personnel file.

Scene 2: Mr. Ames walks out of the embassy with a shopping bag full of secrets every month, and hands it over to a Soviet official at lunch. He returns from these lunches, and many others, stewed to the gills and sleeps it off at his desk. Nobody notices anything out of the ordinary.

Scene 3: Mr. Ames attends an American Embassy reception in 1987. He starts a loud and stupid argument with a guest, leaves the reception, passes out in the street, is scooped up by the police and wakes up the next day in the local hospital. Nobody does anything about it. No official record is made.

Homeward and Upward

Act II, Washington, 1989 to 1991.

Scene 1: Mr. Ames returns to C.I.A. headquarters. Despite his performance in Rome, he is promoted to chief of the Western Europe branch of the Soviet Division. To quote from the Senate report, "No one recalls how this occurred."

Scene 2: In June 1990, Mr. Ames flies to Vienna and meets "Vlad," his contact in Soviet intelligence. He drinks the better part of a bottle of vodka at this rendezvous. The two men agree to meet again in October — same time, same place. In October, his memory sabotaged by Stokhnaya, Mr. Ames goes to

Zurich instead.

Scene 3: The C.I.A. is confused too. Clearly, judging by his new Jaguar, his capped teeth and his bought-and-paid-for split-level, Mr. Ames has acquired a sudden and inexplicable fortune. A C.I.A. officer goes to Colombia to check out Mr. Ames's claim that the money comes from in-laws. On the basis of very little information, he reports that it does indeed. As a result, in the fall of 1991, the investigation of Mr. Ames is suspended.

'A Strong Performer'

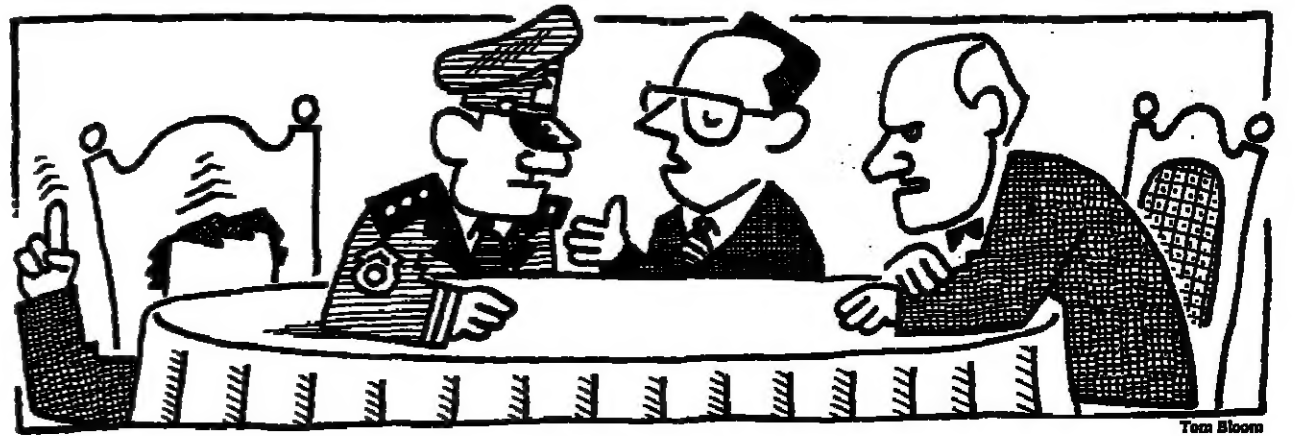
Act III, Scene 1: Washington, 1992. Though his superiors know he is a drunk and a slacker, "his annual performance appraisals consistently rated him a strong performer," the report says. "Ames became so intoxicated during a liaison meeting with foreign officials in September 1992 that he made inappropriate remarks about C.I.A. operations and personnel and passed out at the table." No mention of this event appears in Mr. Ames's record: "He continued to be judged as meeting the norms for an operations officer."

Scene 2: The C.I.A. investigation of Mr. Ames picks up again, and by October 1992 the investigators have a smoking gun. They see that huge sums of money began flowing into Mr. Ames's bank accounts at the same time he was meeting with a Soviet Embassy official in Washington in 1985. They contemplate sharing this information with the F.B.I., which is responsible for catching spies. No one tells the F.B.I.

Scene 3, Turkey, 1993: Mr. Ames brings his laptop, crammed with stolen classified data, incriminating files and some computer games, to an international conference. His boss asks if he can borrow the computer to play some of the games. Sure thing, Mr. Ames says. The boss hits the directory and notices that it contains reams of classified information and a big file named "Vlad." He becomes suspicious.

Act IV: The present day. The fallout over the Ames case has become so severe that the Senate Intelligence Committee is compelled to release the aforementioned report, possibly the most embarrassing document about the C.I.A. ever published. Many moral lessons and cautionary tales are drawn from it.

One, dimly seen between the lines, is this: People should have some sympathy for the C.I.A. in this sordid affair, and some understanding of why it took so long to catch the clumsy mole. For the cost the C.I.A. has paid for catching him — the public ridicule, the political whipping and the demoralizing introspection — has been higher than the cost of not catching him. Curtain.



Ideas & Trends

'My Choice All Along, Starting Now!'

By DAVID FIRESTONE

THE single image that voters were not supposed to see this season was that of one political figure grasping the hand of another and holding it aloft. At a time when even the incumbents are trying to disavow the entire political system and its hoary trappings, who would want to be seen in the tired embrace of an admitted politician?

And yet, in brazen defiance of the conventional wisdom, endorsements are suddenly and dramatically back. Two of the most memorable and possibly pivotal moments of the political season occurred when incumbent Republican mayors crossed party lines to support Democrats, in New York's gubernatorial race and the Senate campaign in California. A long line of Republicans, including Ronald and Nancy Reagan, has given an anti-endorsement to Oliver L. North, their party's Senate candidate in Virginia, blasting him as a liar, though Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority leader, swallowed hard and backed the ex-marine.

Now Ross Perot, who remains one of the most divisive figures in American political life, is being welcomed into the campaigns of Gov. Ann Richards of Texas and Senator Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey, both Democrats, as well as that of George Nethercutt, the Republican trying to unseat Speaker Thomas S. Foley in Washington State. His appearance yesterday with B. Thomas Golisano, the independent candidate for governor in New York, gave the Rochester businessman a huge publicity boost on the one weekend when the two major party candidates in the race desperately needed the headlines to themselves.

Mr. Perot's support is hardly an unalloyed blessing for a candidate; polls have shown his negative ratings to be higher than those of many incumbent officeholders. But this year's races are so volatile and bitterly

Endorsements, like happy days, are here again in politics. If a candidate can't get a glad-handed one, then a backhand may do.

fought that many candidates appear ready to take whatever support they can get, particularly when it comes from the man who still personifies public disgust with the two-party system from which they came.

"If a boat is unanchored, it doesn't take a very big puff of breeze to move it," said Dr. Everett Ladd, the executive director of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut. "In a lot of these races, the vote is balanced between a desire to retire the incumbent and uncertainty about the challenger. When that's the dynamic, a race can be moved by something very small, especially in the last few days."

By those standards, Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani's endorsement of Gov. Mario M. Cuomo was of hurricane force, and it seems to have done its job. Within days of the Mayor's announcement, the Governor began his late rise in the polls, and Mr. Giuliani's energetic campaigning on his behalf — often more pointed and aggressive than the candidate's — has helped keep him there. To a lesser extent, the same effect can be seen in Los Angeles Mayor Richard J. Riordan's backing of Senator Dianne Feinstein.

Transcending Boredom

Both Mayors were able to transcend the public boredom with conventional political logrolling by leaping party lines, and it is that twist that has made this season of endorsements so remarkable. Hank Morris, a local Democratic political consultant and campaign manager, said absolutely no one cares anymore when a Democrat comes out for another Democrat, except possibly in primary races.

"It's when you have someone perceived as a conservative backing someone considered liberal that you have something meaningful," he said. "And when you have Republicans being for Democrats, those are cataclysmic political events. It's not just because it's so unusual, but because it tells you so much about the frustration people inside and outside of government have about gridlock."

Of course, don't expect any voter to actually admit that he or she cares about an embrace before the cameras. Polls have consistently shown that up to three-quarters of voters insist they aren't in the least bit affected by endorsements. But there are a few dark truths that Americans can never confess, not even to a pollster.

"There are some things that you just can't get reliable answers to," said Dr. Ladd. "No one ever wants to admit that they could be influenced by a politician."



Odd Couple No. 1: Mayor Giuliani backing Governor Cuomo in New York ...



Odd Couple No. 2: Senator Bob Dole backing Oliver L. North in Virginia ...



And Odd Couple No. 3: Ross Perot backing Gov. Ann Richards in Texas.

When a Woman Earns Like a Man

By SAM ROBERTS

From the day laborer to the millionaire, the wife's worn dress or flashing jewels, her low roof or her lordly one, her weary feet or her rich equipage — those speak of the economic ability of the husband.

— Charlotte Perkins Gilman, 1898

HUSBAND, the noun, was originally a management title: it meant the manager of a household. The verb means to manage economically. Wife, the noun, was no title at all: in its obscure Germanic roots it meant simply "woman." Its spousal connotation came later. Which may help explain why the small but growing number of women who earn more than men are leading society into uncharted territory.

"It's psychological, it's a matter of ego and it's a matter of economics," said Letty Cottin Pogrebin, the feminist author. "The culture has taught women that they're supposed to marry men who are bigger, taller, older, smarter and richer. Women who don't are perceived to be marrying down. Men are supposed to marry down. It helps to elevate them and it reinforces their supremacy."

'Deep Secret'

"I'm not sure women would own up to it, but they don't want to have to deal with the ego of a man who's going to be upset by this," Ms. Pogrebin said. "She may be very attracted to a waiter, but if she's working for a Fortune 500 company and she has aspirations, she has to worry about presenting him to her world and how he feels as a male. Class is the deep, dark secret of this society, and class plus gender is as volatile as you can get."

This has become a very real problem for some women, though over all, women still make about 70 cents for each dollar that men make. Analyses conducted for The New York Times by the Economic Policy Institute in Washington and by Queens College of the City University of New York have found that among recent black college graduates, women earn more than men. Black women earn, on the average, more than black men and as much as white women, though white men continue to outpace every other group.

Distilling those numbers is simple compared to assessing the impact on relationships when women outearn men, as researchers now seek to do.

Among blacks, the gap in income has typically been smaller than among whites. So, some black women say, is the stigma attached to marrying a man who makes less. But William Julius Wilson, the University of Chicago sociologist who flagged the deficit of employed black men in his book "The Truly Disadvantaged," now suggests that the marriageability gap extends to the middle class, with potentially profound consequences.

"Better educated black women face a real dilemma: do they remain single or do they marry down?" Professor Wilson said. "All the various surveys reveal that people tend to marry within their own social class circles. One outcome could be not interracial marriages, but more interracial marriages."

Or fewer marriages altogether. And, perhaps, more divorces.

The likelihood of black women out-earning black men is, for the near future, far higher than the likelihood of white women out-earning white men. Moreover, income is rarely static. A man who made more than his wife when they were married may wind up jobless for a year or two, and outearn her later.

"Why it happens probably makes a lot of difference," said Kay Snyder, a sociology professor at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, who, with her husband, has studied income disparities between men and women.

"Is it happening because the couple made a conscious decision? Or is it a case when a man has been laid off from a job and the woman would prefer him to be in the labor force making more money? It happens at all income levels, with married couples and couples living together, although women who are making more tend to be in lower income households. Another thing we know is that people move in and out of this category a lot: the atypical case is the woman making more than the man consistently year after year."

"But what seems to be going on when women make more than men is there appears to be a greater likelihood of divorce," Professor Snyder said, though she acknowledged that her research had not yet produced numbers on that point.

She and her husband, Dr. Thomas C. Nowak, found that women made more than men in 4 percent of all couples in 1989, nearly 7 percent in 1979 and nearly 16 percent in 1980.

The 1990 census found that women now account for more than half the bachelor's degrees awarded, and that for the first time most mothers of young children work outside the home. Among blacks, women made important wage gains in the 1980's, while men's earnings eroded. And among black college graduates, the woman's initial income edge may

It's the rule: 'Men are supposed to marry down.'

frustrate her search for a husband.

"You have to look at the base relationship first," said Victor Bracey of Culver City, Calif., a bank loan officer whose wife, Susan, makes about twice about much as he does. "I'm the man here. I'm supposed to be making more. But times have changed. They're not like when our parents grew up. As long as you keep it in perspective, we're a team."

"It depends on how secure the guy is," said the writer Gay Talese. "I'm more of a traditional guy, but I had a two-year period between books when I made nothing and my wife made all the money. I felt great. Was I glad I had a working wife?"

Only the Young

Dr. Suzanne M. Bianchi, a sociology professor at the University of Maryland who formerly worked as a Census Bureau researcher, suggests that Mr. Talese's viewpoint is uncommon among the middle-aged. "Where it would first make the least difference is among young couples," Professor Bianchi said. "It might even look attractive to men. But to the extent that gender roles are still differentiated over childbearing, there's still much more of a decision by women than men then to cut down work. A 50-year-old man who doesn't earn as much as his wife is more unusual, and studies have shown that the higher the percentage of income that the wife provided, the higher the likelihood of divorce."

"But change is happening, and I would still hold out the expectation that this would come to matter less," she said. Still, while men like Mr. Talese say they welcome the change, Professor Bianchi cautioned: "I hear many husbands say that. But do they mean it?"

The Wishful Politics of Campaign '94

Continued from page 1

come in 1101 saying that the Earth was round."

As Mr. Rudman suggests, the problem with this campaign-year positioning — when members are not at their most statesmanlike — is that sooner or later the next Congress will have to make some hard decisions on the deficit. And the painful work of cutting the deficit is all the more painful when large blocs of lawmakers are locked into a set of specific, near-immutable positions: Like ruling out new taxes, or anything that affects Social Security, or major new cuts in Medicare that are not tied to health care reform.

"Whenever you take options off the table before you start the legislative year, it makes it much more difficult to act," said Representative Bob Matsui, Democrat of California and a senior member of the Ways and Means Committee. This will be particularly true if, as many now expect, the two parties are near parity in the next Congress, which would mean that compromising will be needed to do almost anything.

The classic case study of how campaign promises can come to dominate budget negotiations is 1990, when President George Bush was finally forced by the Democrats to break the most memorable sound bite of the 1988 campaign: "Read my lips." There are many who believe that breaking that promise on taxes helped

destroy his Presidency; there are others who argue that making it was the real catastrophe.

But in seasons like this, candidates get pushed to specificity; it is the only way to reach a cynical electorate, many political professionals argue. This cynical electorate, ironically enough, can exact a terrible price for breaking the unrealistic promises it demands. Interest groups have also grown adept at holding feet to the fire, with questionnaires distributed to eager candidates that are later used to discipline weary officeholders, who may no longer see things so simply.

Getting Locked In

"They send you this questionnaire, and you have to fill it out and sign it, and the innuendo is, 'You signed up for this and if you change, you're going to eat it,'" said Representative Mike Synar, the veteran Democrat from Oklahoma who recently lost his re-election campaign in the primaries. "So by the time somebody gets elected, they're locked in on a bunch of issues." And the very repetition of the modern campaign boxes people in: Promises get remembered, lodge in the popular psyche as the gross-ratings points mount, brook no qualifications. The trouble is, legislative bodies rarely work that way; but voters, in their anger at government, seem to have lost the old American appreciation

for the difference between hypocrisy and political skill.

On the surface, of course, it's hard to see why candidates shouldn't be forced to spell out their positions, then be held accountable for them. This is democracy: He who gives the public the most of what it wants wins. Who wants to leave the important issues up to the judgment of "a career politician," a phrase that ranks with "It's time for a change" as the most popular of the year's political advertising?

Frank Luntz, a Republican pollster, helped test the popularity of the Republicans' Contract with America. "This is what Americans want," he says. "I know what your next line will be — that Republicans are pandering. My response is, we've got to do what the people want. Who are we as elites to say, 'You're dumb, you don't know the facts, we're going to ignore you?'"

Others maintain that the voters are purposefully reining in government the only way they know how.

The problem, of course, arises if what the public wants — and what the politicians promise — is simply not feasible. For example, cuts in things called "entitlement programs" are quite popular, the polls show; cuts in actual entitlement programs, Medicare and Social Security, are anathema. "If you had a candidate who said, 'I'm going to balance the budget, cut entitlements and protect Social Security and Medicare,' most people would say right on," said John Rother, legislative

director for the American Association of Retired Persons. "I don't see anybody out there who tries to help people work their way through these things."

What About the Truth?

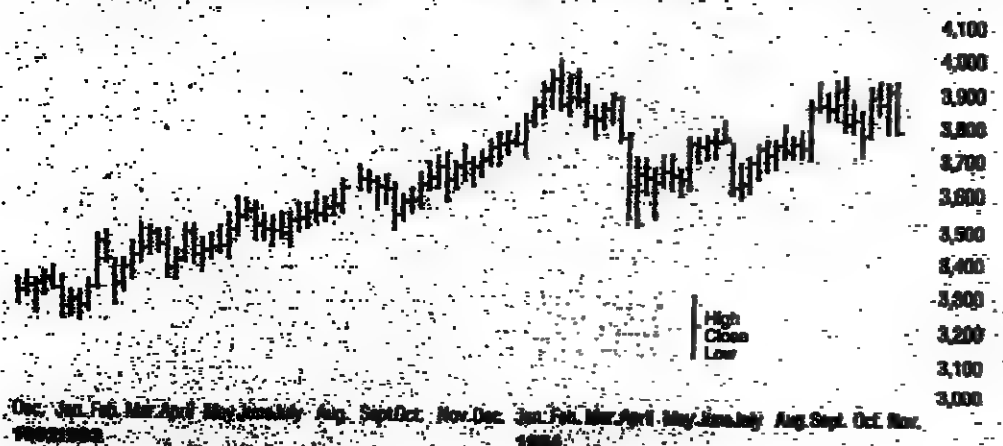
There are those who believe that the public would not punish a politician who spoke hard truths, exercised his own judgment, maybe even broke a promise or two and explained the tradeoffs that are, sooner or later, inevitable. Maybe this explains the millions who tuned into Ross Perot's "infomercials" on the deficit back in 1992, or the voters who flocked around Paul Tsongas in the early primaries. Maybe the public's cynicism only grows with the frightened deference of politicians.

Do the voters want a Congress where each lawmaker is tethered to his or her district, bound by the promises of an election year? Or one where, as the poet Howard Nemerov put it, "the million varying wills get melted down, get hammered out?" There is a richness on the floor of the House when a big, complicated legislative package is coming to a vote, and everyone has given a little, and the leaders of both parties are euphoric because they think they have finally compromised just enough, but no more, to go over the top. It is different from the simple transaction of a campaign promise that acquires votes. It is bigger.

سبحان الله

The Stock Markets Last Week

DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE



MARKET INDEXES

	Close	Chg	%Chg	YTD %
D. J. Indust	3,807.52	-123.14	-3.13	+1.42
D. J. Transp	1,497.68	-38.89	-2.53	-15.01
D. J. Util	178.16	-3.49	-1.92	-22.30
S&P 500	462.28	-11.49	-2.43	-0.89
S&P Indust	549.45	-13.54	-2.41	+1.71
NYSE Comp	254.21	-5.22	-2.01	-1.88
Nasdaq	766.08	-10.07	-1.30	-1.38
Amex	462.91	-5.25	-1.15	-5.08
Russell 2000	252.75	-2.25	-0.88	-2.26
Wilshire 5000	4,596.01	-83.37	-1.78	-1.33
Value Line	284.11	-4.17	-1.45	-3.78

MARKET DIARY

	NYSE	NASDAQ	AMEX
Advanced	754	1,946	306
Declined	1,956	2,521	516
Unchanged	333	895	169
Issues Traded	3,043	5,362	991
New High	141	235	35
New Low	427	220	113

INTEREST RATES

	30-Year Bonds	Municipal Bonds	Three-Month Treasury Bills
Mar. 1994	9.15	7.96	6.15
Apr. 1994	8.15	7.96	6.15
May 1994	8.15	7.96	6.15
Jun. 1994	8.15	7.96	6.15
Jul. 1994	8.15	7.96	6.15
Aug. 1994	8.15	7.96	6.15
Sep. 1994	8.15	7.96	6.15
Oct. 1994	8.15	7.96	6.15
Nov. 1994	8.15	7.96	6.15

New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE			PERCENTAGE GAINERS			PERCENTAGE LOSERS		
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Last	Chg.	Pct.
GM	273556	39 1/4 + 1 1/8	MorganP	6 1/4 + 1 1/4	25.0	GrwStl	14 - 3/4	18.8
RJR	200579	6 3/4 + 1/8	vRayto	5 1/4 + 1 1/4	24.3	StrCh	10 1/4 - 1/4	18.0
Officemax n	193370	24 + 1/4	MAWet	6 1/2 + 1 1/4	23.8	ZalgChld n	11 1/4 - 1/4	16.8
PhilM	189569	59 1/2 + 4 1/8	FedPB p/B	145 1/2 + 27 1/2	23.7	BrownSh	6 1/2 - 1 1/2	15.5
TelMex	167331	56 1/2 + 1/4	Unitntr	18 1/2 + 3/4	22.5	Pride	4 1/2 - 3/4	14.3
FordM	133782	28 1/2 + 1/4	CompCris s	7 1/2 + 1 1/4	20.0	SptSup	11 1/2 - 1 1/2	13.6
Compq s	124631	38 1/2 + 2 1/4	BerBrun	16 + 2 1/2	15.2	OHMCp	9 1/2 - 1 1/2	13.2
WalM	123214	23 1/4 + 1/8	Chaus	5 1/4 + 1/4	15.0	DeSt	4 1/2 - 1/2	12.5
IBM x	119515	71 1/2 + 5	Valhi	7 1/4 + 1	14.8	NVCTP n	10 1/2 - 1 1/2	12.5
RJR p/C	115095	6 1/4 + 1/8	Banpalsn n	7 1/4 + 1	14.6	Pzene	15 - 2 1/2	12.4
Citip	103340	45 1/4 + 1 1/4	HmHolding n	7 1/2 + 1/4	14.0	BordC un	19 1/4 - 2 1/2	11.7
McDonl s	102340	28 1/2 + 1/4	CompUSA	13 + 1 1/2	13.0	Lyond	25 1/4 - 3 1/4	11.4
ChilTel	101934	92 1/4 + 1/4	Unitec	20 1/2 + 2 1/2	13.0	LumSas	6 1/2 - 1/4	10.9
NiSam	99621	17 1/2 + 1/4	BoltSt	19 1/2 + 2 1/2	13.0	CaroFi	9 1/2 - 1 1/2	10.7
Motoris s	97518	58 1/2 + 1/8	BeazHUSA n	13 1/2 + 1 1/2	12.9	Salm	37 1/2 - 4 1/2	10.5

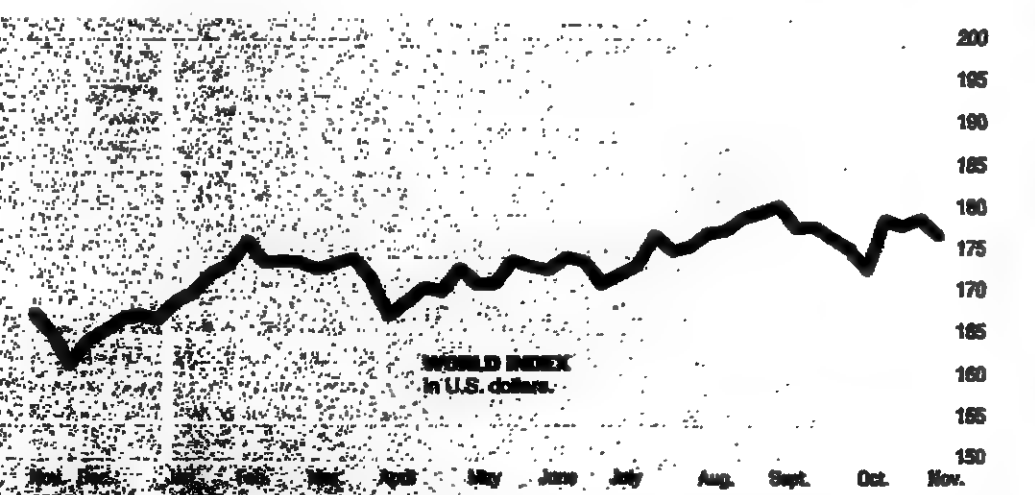
Nasdaq

MOST ACTIVE			PERCENTAGE GAINERS			PERCENTAGE LOSERS					
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.		Last	Chg.	Pct.		Last	Chg.	Pct.	
Novell	420890	18 1/2	+ 3/4	ATCenvC	5 1/2	+ 2 1/2	67.9	ParNet	7 1/2	- 7 1/2	98.8
Cisco	250652	31 1/2	+ 1 1/2	Lanmet	12 1/2	+ 3 1/2	40.6	MGProd	2	- 1 1/2	69.2
SnapSev	207052	18 1/2	+ 1 1/2	E&B Mar	5 1/4	+ 2 1/2	40.0	Celtr	2 1/2	- 3 1/2	58.5
Intel	185336	60 1/2	+ 1 1/2	Amtrint p/C	5 1/4	+ 1 1/2	34.4	Vitrunc	2 1/2	- 3	54.6
Biogen	175050	98	+ 9 1/4	AdaptSol	5 1/4	+ 1 1/2	34.4	DIY Hm	6	- 3 1/4	38.5
MCI	171984	22 1/2	+ 1/4	FoodTech	6 1/4	+ 1 1/2	34.2	Megast	9 1/2	- 5 1/2	35.3
Methanx	170098	14 1/2	+ 1 1/2	ScotLiq	6 1/4	+ 1 1/2	31.6	Cabre	3 1/2	- 1 1/2	30.0
TelCom A	169646	20 1/2	+ 2	ConceptD	10 1/4	+ 2 1/2	30.3	MutSbc	4 1/2	- 1 1/2	28.9
Micros	169593	61 1/2	+ 1/4	Cyberonic	5 1/2	+ 1 1/4	29.4	TFCentpr	8 1/2	- 3 1/2	26.6
BayNetwork	118835	25 1/2	+ 1 1/2	Caledon	5 1/4	+ 1 1/2	29.3	Clinic	11 1/2	- 4 1/2	26.2

American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE			PERCENTAGE GAINERS			PERCENTAGE LOSERS		
Vol. (00)	Last	Chg.	Last	Chg.	Pct.	Last	Chg.	Pct.
Viacom/Int	126543	1 1/2 + 3/4	HIShtoh	5 1/2 + 1 1/4	29.4	EXX Bwi	9 1/2 - 1 1/2	16.0
Viacom B	49593	37 1/2 + 1 1/4	Salem	17 1/2 + 3 1/2	28.0	EXX Awi	10 1/4 - 1 1/2	14.6
Amchl	28999	10 1/2 + 1/4	MedCat	8 1/4 + 1 1/2	24.5	Hondo	12 1/2 - 2 1/2	14.4
XCL	27322	19 1/2 + 1/4	CrowlM	5 1/4 + 1 1/2	24.3	IvaxCp	18 - 3	14.3
RoyalO	24135	4 + 1/4	Unitiv	6 + 1	20.0	DrivHar	5 1/2 - 7 1/2	13.5

World Stock Markets



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuarial World Index, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Index is compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE		IN U.S. DOLLARS					IN LOCAL CURRENCY			
Country	Index	% Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	% Chg.	Exchange Rate to \$	YTD % Chg.
Australia	170.96	-0.7	15	2.4	13	3.67	151.94	-7.1	1.3362	10.3
Austria	183.96	1.5	3	-0.8	18	1.10	145.71	-12.5	10.727	13.7
Belgium	168.78	-0.2	9	3.8	11	4.23	130.46	-10.0	31.342	15.3
Britain	202.37	-0.4	12	-1.3	19	4.09	188.56	-9.2	0.8218	8.7
Canada	132.47	-3.0	22	-2.4	20	2.62	130.15	-0.2	1.3588	-2.4
Denmark	247.61	-1.9	18	0.2	16	1.48	201.18	-11.9	5.9738	13.7
Finland	194.37	-2.9	21	57.8	1	0.74	191.31	27.8	4.89	23.5
France	170.92	0.2	7	-2.9	21	3.08	140.15	-14.0	5.2275	13.0
Germany	143.58	0.4	6	2.4	14	1.82	113.71	-10.2	1.5235	14.0
Hong Kong	386.57	1.5	1	-21.0	24	3.13	383.86	-21.0	7.7303	-0.0
Ireland	207.54	-0.8	14	12.1	7	3.43	184.38	-0.4	0.6305	12.5
Italy	77.81	-1.7	17	13.2	6	1.73	90.61	3.3	1563.25	9.5
Japan	160.92	-0.4	11	23.7	3	0.77	99.48	8.4	97.8	14.1
Malaysia	528.78	-3.8	23	-11.0	22	1.81	520.07	-15.3	2.5635	5.1
Mexico	2120.03	-0.3	10	-11.2	23	1.29	7947.04	-2.0	3.4285	-9.4
Netherlands	218.37	-0.9	18	9.7	9	3.38	170.44	-3.4	1.7101	13.6
New Zealand	77.15	1.5	2	13.8	5	3.67	66.28	2.8	1.8179	10.5
Norway	199.69	-2.5	20	11.2	8	1.84	180.19	-1.7	8.648	13.1
Singapore	398.20	-0.2	8	7.8	10	1.57	268.57	-1.4	1.471	9.4
South Africa	338.34	1.1	5	26.8	2	2.12	301.35	20.3	4.075	5.3
Spain	141.00	-0.6	13	1.2	15	4.30	135.72	-10.0	127.055	12.5
Sweden	229.71	-4.4	24	17.0	4	1.80	250.64	3.4	7.3705	13.1
Switzerland	184.23	1.2	4	2.5	12	1.87	129.81	-12.0	1.275	16.5
United States	189.03	-2.2	19	-0.5	17	2.88	189.03	-0.5		

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close.

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The Economy

The Economy's Up, and Politicians Are in Trouble. What Gives?

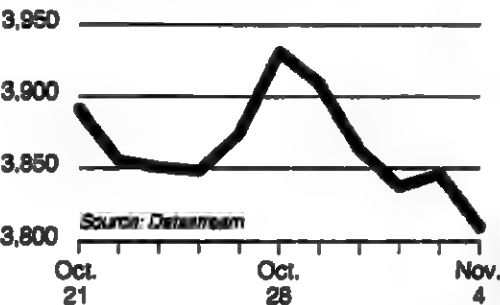
All those clichés are surely true: People vote their pocketbooks. It's the economy, stupid. And so on. The economy's clearly on a roll — just last week, in fact, came word that the unemployment rate had fallen to 5.8 percent, a four-year low. You can't ask for more than that. But if those fancy polls are right, voters are about to turn that conventional wisdom on its head and thrash the Democrats. What's up? Hard as it may be for the statisticians to swallow, the public just may not believe, or care about, the official data — they see headlines about layoffs, they see their incomes stagnating, they see a tightfisted workplace. As one economist put it, "Even in a nasty recession, 50 percent of the work force has jobs." So forget the G.D.P., the C.P.I., all the high-gloss numbers. If voters feel shaky, they'll throw the bums out on Tuesday.



Inflation Cops, At It Again

The inflation police were on full alert last week — sure that this time they spied the real thing. But, again, they seemed to pick their tea leaves. Yes, unemployment was down, hourly wages soared and construction spending was up — all pointing to dread inflation. But the leading indicators were flat, factory orders dropped and payroll expansion was modest — all saying the opposite. No matter: the markets chose to see inflation. So bond rates rose, and the Dow bumped downward all week.

Daily closes of the Dow Jones Industrial average.



Paying the Price in Russia

A few weeks ago the ruble plunged 25 percent in a day, clearly not a good sign for Russia's desperately needed economic reforms. So of course, even though the ruble has nearly bounced back, heads had to roll — and they have. Three economic officials have already departed, including the head of the central bank, and last week Aleksandr Shokhin, Russia's economics minister and deputy prime minister, said he was resigning. Mr. Shokhin had strongly backed the Government's latest budget, which took a tough stance on clamping down on inflation — but that approach hasn't been too popular since the currency crisis.

Now, Numbers With Some Beef

Speaking of statistics, and the frequent irrelevance thereof to our daily, cholesterol-filled lives: Union Bank of Switzerland has come up with some numbers that really matter. In a survey out last week, it has calculated how long it takes, in various cities worldwide, to earn enough for a Big Mac and large fries. And the winner, by a full 3 minutes, is... Chicago. In just 14 short minutes, the average Chicagoan can make enough to buy that all-American meal. Next comes Houston at 17 minutes and Los Angeles at 19. Alas, in New York — tied for 8th — you must toil 23 minutes.

The Saudis Turn Chilly

A few years ago, when the forces of oil and virtue were stamping down that villain from Iraq, the roles on the world stage were clear: the Americans had the snazzy weapons, the Saudis had the cash, and these allies' goals were in blissful harmony. No more. The Saudis pumped a lot of money into battling Iraq, oil prices are low, and they've been running \$10 billion budget deficits. And last week, in another blow to that fairy-tale alliance, Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations refused to support Bill Clinton's ambitious plan for a multi-billion-dollar Mideast development bank — whose goal was to cement Mideast peace by creating business links between Israel and its old foes. Clearly, it's not going to be that simple.

Some Pretty Scary Numbers



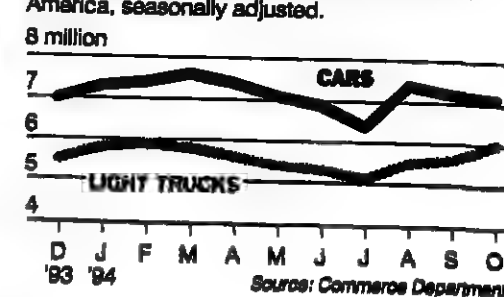
A candy monster, well disguised.

Yes, Americans spent perhaps \$29 million on Halloween cards this year. And maybe \$300 million on costumes. But let's get to the big numbers: Last week saw a possibly unprecedented flow of teeny little candies in teeny little wrappers, one that could keep dentists working round the clock for months. The total: an estimated \$784 million, which easily puts Halloween Inc.'s annual price tag over the \$1 billion mark. Where is all that candy? In homes across the nation, children hoard it and swap it and ingest it, while cringing parents wish they could just throw it away (maybe downing just a few pieces themselves). That much candy, one would think, could last till next Halloween. But it probably won't.

Sedan? What's a Sedan?

You're not imagining it: those Jeeps and Explorers and minivans are everywhere these days. What happened to plain old cars? Chrysler sells almost twice as many "light trucks" as cars, and even at Ford — with its mighty Taurus — light trucks nearly rival cars. A report out last week showed that while car sales rose 3 percent in October, light trucks spurred 19 percent. So, does Detroit's pot of gold have no bottom? It seems not, to listen to dealers who can't keep enough vehicles on their lots. But one industry economist offers a note of caution: with interest rates rising and incomes stagnant, it's time "to rethink those rosy forecasts."

Annual selling rates for vehicles built in North America, seasonally adjusted.

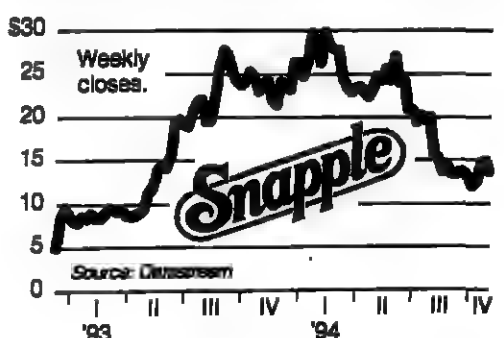


The Hunts: Broke, but Not Broke

"Bankrupt," of course, doesn't mean "broke" — hasn't for a long time. But this is getting ridiculous. The Hunt brothers of Texas — Bunker and Herbert — were among the world's richest humans until they bet big, and wrong, on oil and silver some years ago and ended a billion or so in debt. So, did they pay what they could, retaining only a modest roof and pocket money? No, they dodged into bankruptcy, taking millions with them. Creditors, like the I.R.S., had to chase them for years — creating a sizable cottage industry for lawyers in Dallas — and only now has Herbert Hunt's family agreed to fork over \$50 million or so said to have been shuttled among family members illegally. And you can bet he won't be going on food stamps.

And the Insiders Get Richer

It's a revered building block of the American Dream. You can look around, see some product flowing like politicians' promises, invest your hard-earned dollars in it, then sit back to await capitalism's largesse. Sorry, folks: it doesn't work that way. If you invested in Snapple early this year — clearly a wise move: the stuff's everywhere — you'd be drinking nothing but water now. The shares have plunged, and last week Quaker Oats agreed to buy Snapple for \$1.7 billion — or \$14 a share (vs. \$32 in February). Even though Snapple sells, it's slowed a bit, and the market doesn't like that. Did anyone make money? Of course: insiders who paid 44 cents for their shares get \$1.1 billion.



World Markets/Richard W. Stevenson

Depository Receipts: Now, the World

BACK in the 1920's, a group of investors in the United States invented the American Depository Receipt as a way of making it easier for them to register their purchases of foreign stocks and collect their dividends. Instead of having to appear in person in some foreign capital to go through the formalities, as laws in most nations required, the investors paid a bank to hold the securities there, collect the dividend and send it on to them. Over the decades, the concept grew to encompass trading of A.D.R.'s, denominated in dollars, again to avoid the difficulties of actually buying and selling the underlying shares on foreign markets. Foreign companies eventually discovered the advantages of broadening their shareholder base in the United States, and actively encouraged investors to hold A.D.R.'s. More recently, foreign companies have discovered that A.D.R.'s are a great vehicle for raising capital in the United States, and the instruments have become one of the hottest financing mechanisms available to corporations from emerging markets.

Now, the A.D.R. concept has gone global. Through securities called Global Depository Receipts, companies from Asia, Latin America and other developing regions have found a way to tap into capital markets in Europe, in most cases as they simultaneously issue A.D.R.'s in the United States. A G.D.R. works just like its American cousin: it represents ownership of underlying shares, but does not require the investor to deal directly in the issuer's home exchange. Last month, East India Hotels, India's second-largest hotel chain, raised \$40 million in an offering led by Merrill Lynch. In September, Pakistan Telecommunications raised \$794 million as part of its privatization program through a G.D.R. issue managed by Jardine Fleming. Cemig, a Brazilian electric

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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Partying With Newt

The voters are angry. When they think about where the country is headed they feel bad, but not nearly as bad as they are going to feel if they accept Representative Newt Gingrich's invitation to make Tuesday a national day of binge voting.

Mr. Gingrich is like an enabler at a neighborhood cocktail party. His message is familiar and seductive: Don't worry about tomorrow. So what if it gives you a headache? Let's tie one on!

That Newt is a charmer, all right. He's got Phil Donahue's hair and Huck Finn's smile. He is smart, too, always has been, even back in the early '70's when he was a Rockefeller liberal. He is also persuasive. Who else could get 366 supposedly independent-minded Republicans to sign a contract that throws away their right to independent thought on the legislative agenda for the next Congress?

Mr. Gingrich got his party's candidates to obey him by promising the destruction of the welfare state. Republican candidates love that kind of talk. But voters should not enlist in Mr. Gingrich's army without understanding what his so-called contract really means.

It is dishonest on a defining civil rights issue of the moment — the right of American women to have abortions without Government interference. The contract does not oppose abortion directly, but sneakily espouses a new Federal gag rule on abortion information. In this respect, the Gingrich contract represents a stealthy attempt to install the Reagan-Bush dream of an America where abortion is illegal and available only to people wealthy enough to flee the law or ignore it.

The great majority of the American people believe in freedom of choice on abortion. Mr. Gingrich does not. The majority of candidates who obediently signed his contract do not believe in it or do not care one way or another. Moreover, virtually the entire group is beholden to the money and votes of the right-to-life movement and evangelical reli-

gious activists. A House controlled by Speaker Gingrich would come under irresistible pressure to outlaw abortion. No one should vote for the "Contract With America" without understanding that it is a vote against freedom of choice.

Of course, Mr. Gingrich will not admit to this. Instead he promises that the new Newtonian majority will instantly pass term limits and a balanced-budget amendment. He is quieter about the worms in his balanced-budget apple, including a greater than 50 percent cut in capital gains taxes.

Just when President Clinton has trimmed the deficit to \$203 billion, and at a time when wage-earning Americans have yet to feel the benefits of economic recovery, Mr. Gingrich proposes to re-introduce the hoariest trick of Reaganomics. Reward the handful of Americans who reaped profits from the 80's with another round of tax benefits while the rest of the population gets to choose between Reagan-style deficit growth and Reagan-style cuts in social programs.

Mr. Gingrich, by the way, refuses to be drawn out on benefits or programs he would cut. He speaks vaguely of some kind of welfare reform and those ever-elusive savings from reforming Pentagon purchasing practices. He is understandably silent on what the "Contract With America" is really saying to the voters. If you are mad at the Democrats, punish yourself.

Of course, the impulse to punish the Democrats is understandable. The failure of the party's Congressional leadership has been abject. They bear heavy responsibility for the fact that so many voters view their Congressional district or senatorial vote as a choice between Democratic disarray and Gingrichian rigidity.

Maybe the frustration is great enough to entice a majority to party with the jovial Georgian. Just remember this. The headache will be a big one, and it will last for a long time.

A Wider European Union

Five years after the fall of the Berlin wall, Europe remains economically divided between East and West. The European Union spent most of that period trying to strengthen links among its West European members instead of reaching out to the post-Communist countries of the East, unnecessarily complicating the Easterners' transition to democratic capitalism.

Thanks mainly to political shifts in key West European countries, a less parochial outlook is taking hold. Austria, Norway, Sweden and Finland are scheduled to be admitted next year. The most advanced post-Communist economies, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, now have a realistic chance of admission within the next decade.

But some Mediterranean countries still fear Eastern Europe as a competitor for financial resources and political influence. The U.S. could help calm these fears and encourage broader European unity. Economic integration is as important to East European stability as NATO membership, and far less provocative to Moscow.

Germany is the main champion of bringing in the East. The viability of its eastern neighbors affects its own national security and Germans do not want their eastern border to become the frontier between a "have" and a "have not" Europe. Britain and the Netherlands also favor eastward expansion.

Until recently, a Mediterranean bloc made up of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece resisted opening toward the east. These countries worry about a reallocation in regional subsidies, competition for their farmers and a shift in the European

Union's political center from the Mediterranean toward the German-oriented east. They also fear neglect of their own security concerns about Islamic militants in nearby North Africa. But the new conservative governments in France and Italy look more favorably on eastward expansion. These governments are more enthusiastic about free markets and less interested in a bureaucratically unified West than their center-left predecessors.

These changes contributed to the success of a breakthrough meeting last Monday in Luxembourg between European Union foreign ministers and their counterparts from Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. All of these East European countries now have, or are in the process of ratifying, formal association agreements with the European Union providing for step-by-step access to the single European market.

Luxembourg was a step in the right direction. But the main decisions on the future shape of the European Union will be taken at the 1996 Intergovernmental Conference to review the Maastricht Treaty. Since the U.S. is not a member of the European Union, it will not directly participate in these decisions. But it can and should speak out for bringing in the East. A stronger U.S. voice would help reassure Mediterranean countries that German influence would be balanced and that their concerns over North Africa would not be slighted.

What the European Union must now decide is whether it is going to be an institution for binding together a long-divided continent or a perpetuator of those old divisions.

Editorial Notebook

The Rites of Fall

To the list of most-repeated lies — the check is in the mail, I'm from the government and I'm here to help you — add one more: I don't care what I look like.

Especially in New York, this is self-deception at its most flagrant. A quick look at police statistics, combined with a little basic research, will confirm that people are much more likely to commit a major felony than to show up at the office in the wrong shoes. Yet even here, in this city of surfaces, where walking down the street looking good is the most widely practiced art form, people cling to another strange vanity: that they have none.

This week, of all weeks, perhaps it is time to let go of this last scrap of Calvinist mythology, as New York finishes up another round of fashion fever. All week long the runways set up in the tents in Bryant Park behind the New York Public Library have thudded under the stilettoed heels of Kate and Naomi and Linda. All week long the papers have screeched with speculations about models' pay and threatening boyfriends, and even the once-restrained New Yorker magazine has devoted a whole issue to this alleged non-issue.

Face it: this city cannot live without fashion. For one thing, its economics feed us. Other industries may have fled, but the rag trade — from the design schools to the sweatshops to the upmarket showrooms to the modeling agencies to the magazines to the department stores, boutiques and street markets — remains spiritually and practically fused with New York.

More personally, New Yorkers themselves, though they often hate to acknowledge it, are fashion's most ardent devotees. It is a matter of necessity. This is a hierarchical city; rank matters. It is also a city in which few people have any time. Impressions must be made quickly. To do this verbally takes precious minutes. The

New York's Religion: What Else but Fashion?

witty remark, the display of erudition need the right opening and the right, relaxed setting. It's so much more efficient to display these qualities in a way that takes mere

seconds to appraise: the cuff button, the combination of boot top and hemline, the cocktail of old and new, grandfather's tweeds and this week's loony handbag, the Dead-Serious suit with the small visual joke of red bobby socks.

In fact, we are talking religion. Nowhere was this more evident last week than under those canvas pavilions where the yearly rites were being performed. The pilgrims had arrived from all over the world and lined the magic aisle to worship. The high priests delivered the goods: the magic potion of young female forms and cloth. The acolytes, who sat in banks opposite the altars, pointed their lenses, whistled and stomped.

The priest or priestess of each denomination proffered his or her interpretation of the textile text: the younger ones going for tacky wit with variations on 50's Ban-Lon sportswear accessorized with food containers; the older, long-ordained bishops offering classic girl-clothes that would do Audrey Hepburn proud.

On Friday morning, the reigning Pope — a Mr. Klein — offered the most New York statement of them all, unremittent black and white and beige and the tiniest hint of mauve in maybe one garment, clothes that said: "I'm from New York and I care deeply about how I look, but I also care very deeply that people should not know how deeply I care, and I've therefore just thrown on this little silk number that really isn't any color at all and has no shape either except for my perfect body, which you can see just enough of."

"Oh? I look stunning? How very surprising. Thank you."

SUSANNA RODELL

Voting Isn't Pretty, but Somebody Has to Do It

To the Editor:

Ted Rall's protestation that he won't vote, don't ask him (Op-Ed, Nov. 1) perfectly embodies the vile, know-nothing hissy fit loose in our land.

Mr. Rall evidently beholds no meaningful ballot issue or candidate in California, but here in Oregon we've got a load of 'em. I have to keep up with 20 (mostly nutso) ballot initiatives concerning taxation, state constitutional changes, gay rights discrimination, censorship, educational financing, public investment and environmental controls. Mostly I'm voting to prevent damage.

I also have to make sure we get a governor who will preserve the unique universal health-care coverage he designed — as opposed to his opponent, who will dismantle it. We have a three-county metro government here, and one candidate for its executive officer is more likely to contain urban sprawl. State legislative races make a real difference to my interests and principles. My only Congressional candidate is a shoo-in, thanks be, but neighboring districts have important battles afoot.

Politics is local, Ted. It's not always grand, glorious, historical and national. And no one said it would be pretty or simple or suit our preferences. Faced with certain republicrats and demicrats, the best policy just may be "Don't vote, it only encourages 'em." But here in the real world, on the ground, we've got an everyday job to do. And voting is no small part of it.

The most dangerous movement today is the one that would destroy representative democracy. Special interests have found new ways to end-run our system. Term limitations belong in that camp. So does "don't vote."

STEVE ENGEL

Portland, Ore., Nov. 2, 1994

Where the Mandate Is

To the Editor:

Re "Here Come the Republicrats" (Op-Ed, Nov. 1): In advocating political abstention, Ted Rall follows a curious logic. "When you don't vote," he writes, "you force politicians to reassess their policies and actions."

In fact, recent history demonstrates that low-turnout, high-apathy races do nothing of the sort. If anything, they force candidates to rely on machine-sponsored get-out-the-vote operations, and to focus on groups willing to exercise their democratic rights (senior citizens, for example). The result is that Election

Day wallflowers like Mr. Rall are more likely to find their dance cards empty and their issues unaddressed.

More important, Mr. Rall seems to forget where most politicians derive both their mission and their mandate. Perhaps the reason politicians of both major parties support many of the same programs, such as Medicare and military spending, is that voters of both parties support them.

And perhaps the reason radical new approaches to government are so hard to find is that those same voters — angered at big government but enamored of its most expensive programs, hostile toward high taxes but unwilling to dismantle the projects those taxes support — do not leave politicians with many options for change.

ELI G. ATTIE

Washington, Nov. 1, 1994

Those Good People

To the Editor:

Re "Here Come the Republicrats" (Op-Ed, Nov. 1): Ted Rall's explanation why he is abstaining from voting calls to mind a comment made by the humorist John Henry Faulk. When asked to explain the



Martin Kozlovski

consistent level of mediocrity in Washington, Faulk replied: "Congress is made up of bad politicians elected by good people who don't vote!"

PHIL HALL

Bronx, Nov. 1, 1994

Imagine No Attack Ads

To the Editor:

By the time Election Day arrives, candidates nationwide will have spent hundreds of millions of dollars to try to win our votes. Most of these millions will have been poured into advertising campaigns, many of which are intended to divert atten-

tion, distort issues and generally disinform the electorate.

An outright ban on political advertising may be unconstitutional. But perhaps candidates could be required to match every dollar they spend on their own ads in support of citizen-moderated public forums. A decline in poisonous political advertising and a rise in open discussion of real issues just might result.

Imagine no attack ads. I wonder if Congress can.

TIM MANNERS

Westport, Conn., Oct. 31, 1994

Ideas Need Rethinking

To the Editor:

The recent disclosure of a memo by Alice Rivlin, the budget director, that raised the possibility of only the most modest revisions in Social Security caused a shameful display of ducking and covering by Democrats. Instead of using the opportunity to discuss some real solutions to our deficit and national debt dilemma, they chose not to offend the all-powerful senior citizen voting bloc.

The Republicans, for their part, show themselves to be little better, with their "Contract With America." They would bring us back to the 1980's, with slashed revenue and increased spending.

While Social Security and Medicare are great ideas and should always be a part of our system, they need to be rethought and overhauled. They were designed to be a safety net at a time when most elderly folks struggled and relied on others to get by. Today the elderly are demographically the most well-off age group.

Everyone recognizes that we must change how we spend our money to get out from under these crushing deficits. Hence the talk of welfare reform. This is a politically popular thing to do. Social Security, health care benefits and Federal pensions, though, make up three-quarters of entitlement spending. Thus no amount of welfare reform will make a significant dent in the crisis.

In addition, benefit dollars are just as likely to go to the well-off; they are disbursed without regard to financial need. And with today's longer life spans, the payback on Social Security and Medicare often exceeds what the retiree pays into the system, plus interest.

I hope our elected officials of both parties have a little courage and at least talk about this most pressing of issues and possible solutions.

JOHN SPENCER JR.

Yonkers, Oct. 30, 1994

West Coast Fisheries Are Also in Trouble

To the Editor:

Re "In New England Fish Country, the End of Fishing" (Gloucester Journal, Oct. 31): Americans are becoming aware of the sorry state of the nation's fisheries. Not only is Georges Bank, which is off Cape Cod, being closed to commercial fishing, but restrictions on salmon fishing have been imposed on much of the West Coast, where several salmon species are in danger of extinction.

In the relatively pristine waters off Alaska, populations of sea lions and sea birds are plummeting, probably from the sharp declines in their primary food fish, pollock. Last year many Alaska natives, whose culture and way of life depend on salmon fishing, were not allowed to fish for lack of salmon. The fisheries for most Alaskan king crab never even opened this year.

Meanwhile, huge factory trawlers vacuum the ocean with nets that could hold 12 jumbo jets. Hauling these heavy nets along the bottom destroys this sensitive habitat critical to the survival of sea life.

In the North Pacific we still have the opportunity to avoid New England's dire problems. The Magnuson Act, which regulates fishing and allows this outrageous waste, is up for renewal. The next Congress must overhaul the law.

BILL COFFER

President, Fish Forever

Seattle, Nov. 1, 1994

Wilson Never Called for 'Identity Card'

To the Editor:

"California Governor Suggests Requiring Citizenship Cards" (front page, Oct. 27) misrepresents what I have proposed to help deal with the consequences of illegal immigration. Contrary to your headline, I have never suggested or urged that "every Californian be required to obtain an official identity card." I am also opposed to a "national identifier."

The Federal Government must fix what's wrong with the employer-sanction procedures prescribed under the Immigration Reform and Control Act and provide a means of verifying legal residency. Proposition 187 would impose the same legal residency requirement as the condition of eligibility to receive services.

Ghost of Lawyers Past

To the Editor:

Your Oct. 30 news article about Rodney G. King's lawyers' \$4.4 million bill tests the proverb "The lawyer never dieth a beggar."

Some centuries later the lexicographer and sage Dr. Samuel Johnson observed, according to Boswell, that "he did not care to speak ill of any man behind his back, but he believed the gentleman was an attorney."

Or, as the judge who will be settling the King bill noted in the article, "No wonder lawyers have such a bad name."

E. LEO MCMANNUS

Venice, Fla., Oct. 31, 1994

Labor Development Institute Has Never Taken C.I.A. Money

To the Editor:

Your Oct. 30 news article on United States involvement 30 years ago in British Guiana mentions the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s American Institute for Free Labor Development. It says that "in the 1950's and early 1960's, former United States intelligence officers say, the C.I.A. slipped money to the institute."

Yet the institute did not begin operating until June 1962. It has never been offered, nor has it ever taken or distributed, any funds from the Central Intelligence Agency. It has always been financed from United States foreign aid funds appropriated by Congress and from union dues money, and its record of accountability, as detailed in numerous Government audits, including the General Accounting Office, is exemplary.

During most of the 1961-62 period discussed in the article, I served as

the Western Hemisphere director of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International. Like many international trade union secretariats, we responded to numerous calls for assistance from Guyanese trade unions that were fearful that the Government was attempting to take over their organizations in the style of Fidel Castro's Cuba and the Soviet Union. In our case the assistance was mostly moral support, as the P.T.T.I. was not affluent.

When the American Institute for

Free Labor Development held its first Caribbean-wide training course in the United States in 1962, eight Guyanese unionists were among the trainees. After they returned to their country, these unionists, along with thousands of their compatriots, participated in an ongoing successful general strike to protest the Government's attempt to pass repressive new labor legislation they feared would undermine democracy.

Hard as it may be for some to accept, these Guyanese workers needed no sinister outside agitators to understand the threat against them and to mobilize themselves to defeat that threat.

The Institute's role, which continues to this day, was to provide trade union education, funds for social development projects such as construction of homes for workers and vocational training, and minor help for administrative overhead and office expenses. The notion that the institute has the power to overthrow governments is in some ways a flattering one, but not one supported by reality.

WILLIAM C. DOHERTY

Executive Director, American Inst. for Free Labor Development

Washington, Nov. 1, 1994

The New York Times Company
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Journal

FRANK RICH

Double Trouble

Those of us who live a safe distance from Virginia and California are probably having too much fun arguing the No. 1 election-eve question over dinner: Who would be scarier, Senator Oliver North or Senator Michael Huffington?

It's a deliciously down-to-the-wire debate. Just when it seemed that Mr. North, a convicted felon who got off on technicalities, would be the clear winner on the grounds of proven criminality, Mr. Huffington had to go and admit that he, too, may have violated Federal law by employing an undocumented nanny. Both men have a special talent for blaming others for their own misdeeds — Congress in Mr. North's case, his wife in Mr. Huffington's — and both men are outspending every other candidate in the country to sell themselves in ads rather than face questions for which their handlers cannot supply answers in advance.

Both men have also been disowned by leaders in their own party, though here Mr. North has a clear lead. The Reagans, Robert Bork, George Shultz, Caspar Weinberger and Robert McFarlane have all dissed the

Republican convention that could make its '92 Houston predecessor look like a pep rally for the A.C.L.U.

Given that Arianna Huffington, who stands in for her husband in most debates, is a minister in a cult whose leader regards himself as more powerful than Jesus, Mr. Huffington is never going to be a darling of the religious right. Especially given his unwavering support for homosexuals in the military.

But Mr. Huffington's support of gay rights is one of the few known and consistent positions he has ever taken about anything in a scant career that includes two years in Congress during which he spoke a total of eight minutes from the floor and a stint in the Reagan Pentagon during which his only known activity was going to lunch.

Asked about his position on Vietnam as a student at Stanford in the late 1960's, Mr. Huffington recently said that he was "basically neutral." In a Los Angeles Times interview, he even tried to dodge questions about Thomas Jefferson, saying that "I have no idea about what kind of man Jefferson was." Though Mr. Huffington is now notorious for his hypocritical support of California's immigrant-bashing ballot initiative, as recently as Oct. 11 he had been unable either to identify Proposition 187 or take a position on it when questioned before San Francisco's Commonwealth Club.

So who's scarier — a well-documented outlaw like Oliver North with a clear ideological program and an army of zealots to back it up or a nonentity like Michael Huffington, who stands for little, has no history and has not even been able to command the loyalty of his fleeing campaign employees and household help?

On the premise that it's easier to battle the devil you know than the one you don't, I give the edge to Mr. Huffington. There is, after all, a precedent for demagogues like Mr. North in our history, and his positions, not to mention his long paper trail of iniquity, can be fought on specifics. But there is no precedent for Mr. Huffington. As Alan Brinkley, an American historian at Columbia University, says, no one in American politics, not even Warren Harding, "has ever come this far this quickly on the basis of nothing but money and an artificially created image."

That Mr. Huffington has done so proves that angry California voters, unlike nature, do not abhor a vacuum. Who next will be sucked in? □

Who's scarier — Huffington or North?

colonel, while Mr. Huffington was snubbed merely by Richard Riordan, the Mayor of Los Angeles, and was actually given a clean intellectual bill of health by a charmed George Will, who pronounced him "Not Only Not Feinstein" after plumbing his depths over a pasta lunch.

Mr. North leads on another front, too. Where Mr. Huffington's record campaign chest comes from a single donor — himself — Mr. North's money derives from the thousands of foot soldiers of the religious right, who see him as the charismatic national leader they need to front for the pro-life, pro-school-prayer, anti-gay agenda that can only be advanced so far by the less-presentable likes of Jesse Helms and Pat Robertson. Since the religious right is in striking distance of controlling G.O.P. state organizations in some 36 states, Senator North may be the spiritual leader, if not the standard-bearer, of a '98

In America

BOB HERBERT

The Doom Mongers

The Republicans in Washington in the spring and summer of 1993 predicted catastrophe.

President Clinton, in office only a few months, was struggling to pass his deficit reduction plan. Nowhere could he find a Republican, not one — not in the House and not in the Senate — who would vote for it.

Late in May, when the bill narrowly passed the House, Republican Congressman Curt Weldon of Pennsylvania said: "We will remember this vote when unemployment goes up, when inflation goes up, when spending goes up, when the national debt goes up. No more blaming Reagan and Bush."

Senator Bob Dole, who will become majority leader if the Republicans take control of the Senate in Tuesday's election, said in August 1993, "President Clinton knows... I know, and the American people know that the plan does not tackle the deficit head on."

Republican Congressman Rick Santorum, who is challenging incumbent Democrat Harris Wofford for a Senate seat in Pennsylvania, said: "I rise in opposition to this bill because it is bad for America. It does not create jobs."

And Republican Senator Phil

Republicans were wrong. The proof's in the economy.

Gramm of Texas declared, "We are buying a one-way ticket to a recession."

Maybe they really believed the sky was falling. Maybe they just wanted to hurt a young Democratic President. Whatever the reasons, they were wrong. Very wrong.

Employment is up, inflation is down and there has been a startling decrease in the Federal budget deficit.

For the many who claimed the President's program was a "jobs killer" came the news last week that unemployment had dropped to a four-year low. Nearly 5.5 million jobs have been created since Mr. Clinton became President.

Since passage of Mr. Clinton's economic plan, 79,000 jobs have been created in the automobile industry. By the end of this year, the United States will overtake Japan as the

world's top auto producer for the first time since the 1970's.

Despite the dire predictions (and perhaps, wishful thinking) of the G.O.P., the Clinton Administration has managed to sustain the economic recovery and create jobs while keeping inflation low. And it has done this while sharply reducing both the budget deficit and the size of the Federal bureaucracy.

If Ronald Reagan had done these things he would have been canonized.

The deficit (\$73.8 billion when Mr. Reagan took office) had climbed to nearly \$300 billion in the last year of the Bush Presidency. Under Mr. Clinton, the deficit fell to \$255 billion in the first year and \$203 billion in fiscal 1994. That is the sharpest two-year drop in history. And it is the first time the deficit has fallen two years in a row in more than 20 years.

This is not widely known. A recent poll showed that only 23 percent of Americans were aware that the deficit had been reduced at all. Next year the deficit will fall below \$170 billion.

Proponents of smaller government should know that the Federal work force is already shrinking rapidly. By fiscal 1999, under the President's plan, we will have the smallest Federal bureaucracy since John Kennedy was President.

There is so much chaos, static, incoherence, mean-spiritedness, gutlessness and deliberate deception in the political discourse that voters are finding it increasingly difficult to know what is really going on. Few Americans realize, for example, that the income tax increases in the Clinton budget plan affected only the top 1.2 percent of all taxpayers. The remaining 98.8 percent paid the same amount in taxes, or less.

Americans are discontented, and with good reason. Despite a surge in the economy, too many are without good jobs, too many are without adequate health care and too many are afraid of the very real threat of violent crime. But voters should ask themselves if those kinds of problems will be handled best by a rerun of the Reagan-Bush years.

If it were not for the interest that still must be paid on the debt run up by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush, President Clinton would have a balanced budget. In fact, he would have a \$7 billion surplus.

The Republicans were wrong last year when they derided the Clinton economic plan; and those who continue to make the fantastic claim that they can cut taxes, increase military spending and balance the budget are wrong now. □

Republican convention that could make its '92 Houston predecessor look like a pep rally for the A.C.L.U.

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Lifting the Curse of Babel

By Harvey Cox

With so much bad news about race relations in America these days, it's understandable that a piece of very good news has gone largely unnoticed. When 25 Pentecostal churches — some historically white, others traditionally black — gathered in Memphis late last month and pledged to move toward unity, they bridged more than an ecclesiastical chasm. They crossed the most jagged fissure in our body politic.

One of the groups, the Church of God in Christ, is the largest predomi-

Harvey Cox is author of "Fire From Heaven: The Rise of Pentecostal Spirituality and the Shaping of Religion in the 21st Century."

Why Is Judge Ito Soft on Crime?

By H. Lee Sarokin

Employing the standards prevalent in current political campaigns, Judge Lance A. Ito, who is presiding at the murder trial of O. J. Simpson in Los Angeles, is clearly soft on crime.

Judge Ito also appears to be more concerned with the rights of the accused than those of the victims — another roundly condemned attitude. He spent more than a month in meticulously selecting an impartial jury. He is considering motions to suppress evidence on the ground that it was illegally obtained. He is requiring the prosecution to disclose evidence in support of its charges and turn over information that might aid or favor the defense. He has given the defense access to the conduct of scientific tests and their results.

So where are the Michael Huffingtons and Oliver Norths of this country? Why are they not calling for the impeachment of Judge Ito and condemning those who put him in the position that allows such conduct?

Why not? Because Judge Ito is performing in accordance with his job description, his oath and the Constitution. He is doing what judges do every day throughout this country — protecting the rights of people accused of crimes — and he appears to be doing it superbly.

Those who equate the extension of such protections with being soft on crime disparage the history of this country, demean its judiciary and promote disrespect for our judicial system. The charge that some judges

Hey, he's only following the Constitution.

are intent on freeing the guilty or putting dangerous criminals back on the street so that they can rob, rape and murder is absolute nonsense.

Furthermore, neither the existence nor the enforcement of constitutional protections causes or contributes to crime. Criminals do not sit around a kitchen table and say, "Let us join together to rob a bank because we know that if we are apprehended, we may assert the privilege against self-incrimination."

Indeed, it is doubtful that the total abolition of all constitutional protections for defendants would have any appreciable effect upon the amount or nature of crime.

The danger in all of this is that we are told that negative political advertising wins — and it may. But as a consequence, all elected officials have been tarred by this relentless barrage, and respect for them and

H. Lee Sarokin was confirmed last month to the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. His decision to grant a new trial to a person convicted of killing a police officer is being used in negative campaign advertising.

nantly African-American Pentecostal denomination. Its members are mostly poor and lower middle-class, from large cities. Another, the Pentecostal Fellowship of North America, is entirely white, with a constituency in small towns and middle-sized cities. Sociologists might deem these populations the least likely candidates for a dramatic racial reconciliation. But there was something more than demography at work in Memphis.

The modern Pentecostal movement began in 1906 in a ramshackle black mission church in Los Angeles. It was led by a self-educated minister, William Joseph Seymour, who taught that the descent of the Holy Spirit, as described in the Acts of the Apostles, was happening again.

At that Biblical Pentecost, a heterogeneous assortment of Christ's followers experienced something extraordinary. Although they spoke different languages, somehow they could understand each other. The

confounding of the tongues that had occurred with the destruction of the Tower of Babel had been reversed — God had withdrawn the curse of confusion and was mending hostile tribes into a new humanity.

But Seymour believed that instead of spreading this good news, those early Christians wrote creeds and built hierarchies that set themselves apart, so God withdrew his blessings for another day. Seymour and his tiny band believed that the Great Day was at hand, and they greeted it with glad shouts and dancing in the aisles; many claimed that the Spirit spoke to them in visions and healed diseases.

The exuberance of their worship drew both genuine seekers and cynics to Seymour's church on Azusa Street. Some came to scoff and stayed to pray, and before long blacks, whites, Mexicans and Asians were praying together in a nation where Jim Crow was on the rise.

Seymour told his growing congregation that this breaking down of racial divisions was a sure sign that the new Pentecost had begun. An astonished visitor from the Deep South wrote that he had been saved from the sin of prejudice at the mission. "The color line," he wrote, "has been washed away by the blood of Jesus."

But it quickly became evident that racial animosity was harder to scour away than Seymour thought. Whites chafed under black leadership, and by the 1920's Pentecostalism was segregated. Still, over time the movement grew into the largest non-Catholic Christian denomination in the world; after World War II it raced through the poverty-stricken shantytowns of Latin America, Asia and Africa. But most congregations lost sight of Seymour's vision of racial togetherness.

Pentecostals bridge 70 years of ethnic division.

In recent years, however, a new generation of black and white Pentecostal leaders has rediscovered the promise of Azusa Street, and last month's meeting was the first time whites publicly repented for their role in letting the color line creep into the movement. In Memphis, the churches agreed to set up an alliance open to all Pentecostal congregations; it will have an executive committee made up of six whites and six blacks. In a gesture that might seem ludicrous to the secular mind but which packs a mighty symbolic wallop, black and white Pentecostal leaders embraced, wept and washed each other's feet as a sign of reconciliation.

This meeting did not, of course, abolish America's racial rancor. But remember that it was in Mason Temple, a Pentecostal church in Memphis, that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his last sermon. It was there that he said, echoing the words of Moses, "I've been to the mountaintop, and I've seen the promised land."

Those who continue to cherish Dr. King's vision can be grateful that people who were once dismissed as superstitious zealots, as "holy rollers" who prayed in canvas tents and storefronts, have taken a step that has somehow eluded most academics and politicians. Maybe the Spirit really is descending after all.

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Plugging Into the Future

By WENDY SMITH

A television monitor shows two dancers leaping past each other, then moving together to whirl around in a circle, their bodies seemingly melting into one. But this is not a taped concert with special effects: each woman is actually dancing at the same moment on a stage hundreds of miles from her partner.

A composer plays one of her works on a keyboard in New York, and the keys move on a piano across the continent in Santa Monica, Calif., so people there can hear her fingering on an actual instrument. "It's as if my arms were 3,000 miles long," she comments.

These are not sci-fi fantasies but actual examples of the "virtual stage" created at various outposts of the Electronic Cafe International, a network of sites around the world linked by teleconferencing systems, videophones and computers. The equipment enables artists to collaborate face to face across great distances, to exchange drawings and other visual material almost instantaneously, and to explore ways in which the technology itself can become a new medium for artistic expression.

For the public, an Electronic Cafe is a place to stroll into, buy soft drinks, coffee, sandwiches or dessert at a counter, then grab a table and chair from which to observe the action, whether it is a scheduled event or an informal experiment.

This season, after 10 years of expansion to London, Paris, Jerusalem and Tokyo, among other places, the Electronic Cafe finally gets a New York outlet. The Kitchen, the experimental performance space founded in 1971 by the video artists Woody and Steina Vasulka, is turning its second-floor theater into an Electronic Cafe. There, today's artists can push the limits of systems not even dreamed of 23 years ago.

"A lot of people approached us," said Sherrie Rabinowitz, who with her partner, Kit Galloway, created the Electronic Cafe concept in 1984. "But it really came together with the Kitchen." The couple, both artists, have been experimenting with communications technology since the

Wendy Smith is the author of "Real Life Drama: The Group Theater and America, 1931-1940."

mid-70's. "Going to the Kitchen was like going home," Mr. Galloway said.

Dedicated to supporting and presenting the avant-garde, the Kitchen has nurtured performers as diverse as Laurie Anderson, Philip Glass (both are members of the board of directors), Eric Bogosian and the visual artist Cindy Sherman. During its early years in SoHo, the Kitchen focused on the emerging field of video art and on music, particularly by composers exploring what was called the new tonality and the possibilities of electronic sound. Performance and dance were added to the mix in 1978.

Technology has invited art onto the dance floor at the Kitchen's Electronic Cafe.

By the late 80's the performance program was well known for the politically and sexually challenging work of Mr. Bogosian, who had been the organization's first dance curator, Karen Finley, Annie Sprinkle and others. A literature program was established in 1989, several years after the Kitchen had moved to its current home on West 19th Street near 10th Avenue in Manhattan.

The association with the Electronic Cafe comes at a decisive moment in the Kitchen's history. Seeking to make up for sharp cuts in Federal funding, the organization hopes to increase private donations and restructure the way it presents events. The goal is to attract a wider audience — older, wealthier and by definition more mainstream — than the youthful avant-garde performance crowd the Kitchen has traditionally drawn.

For example, the recent Ridge Theater production of John Moran's "Mathew in the School of Life," a new electronic opera with a score for digital samplers, was presented for a month to enable more people to see it. In the past, works have run for several nights only. Ticket prices for "Mathew" went up to \$20, significantly higher than the \$8 to \$12 norm.

Such changes have prompted criticisms that the Kitchen is becoming more conservative, but representa-

tives of the organization believe that it can broaden its base without losing its edge. The new technology in the Electronic Cafe, they maintain, will provide another means to attract new artists and audiences.

Mr. Galloway agrees. "We wanted to build a context in which artists could experience new ways of collaboration and co-creation, where geography was no longer a boundary," he said from Santa Monica. "It's very important that artists have a role in this technology, so that we don't just end up becoming consumers of it."

The Kitchen's inaugural cafe event on Thursday, "Cafe Barbie," if not exactly a performance, is expected to gather some famous names — both in the flesh and on the monitors — to dissect the doll's cultural significance. M.G. Lord (author of the book "Forever Barbie: The Unauthorized Biography of a Real Doll") is the ringmistress, with Camille Paglia; Betty Friedan; Lauren Hutton; Holly Brubach, the style editor of The New York Times Magazine; Lady Bunny, a drag performer; and John Hanhardt, the video curator at the Whitney Museum, scheduled to take part.

The twist is that some panelists will be "virtual guests." Cindy Jackson, a London resident who has had 20 operations to make herself look like Barbie, will beam in from the Electronic Cafe in Paris via teleconferencing, which transmits near-television-quality audio and video with very little time lapse. Others will appear through the more low-tech videophone, which works over an ordinary telephone line and provides small black-and-white images that move slowly every three seconds or so. Some may simply be heard over a phone line and not seen at all.

Future events (for which cafe ticket prices will range from \$5 to \$15) will use the technology in a more performance-oriented fashion. At a "teleconcert" on Saturday, Steina Vasulka will play an electronic violin in her studio in Santa Fe, while controlling laser disk players in New York and Santa Monica that will create video images in conjunction with the music.

The same evening, the composer Morton Subotnick will perform from the Electronic Cafe in Santa Monica, where sensors attached to his body will send signals that activate a dis-



Testing part of the Electronic Cafe are, left, Ben Neill, a music curator; Lauren Amazeen, seated, the Kitchen's executive director; John Maxwell Hobbs, operations director, and DJ Spooky, a musician.

playing an excerpt from "Angel Concerto," a work-in-progress. In its finished form, Mr. Subotnick said, it will be presented on two stages simultaneously. At location A, a pianist will send signals to a disclavier at location B. At B, another performer will control a "virtual percussion orchestra" of instruments at location A.

"The opera deals with the polarity between these two worlds," said the composer, who has been working with teleconferencing equipment for several years. "The whole idea is that this new technology can create new kinds of art. It opens up the possibility for new resources of human expression."

Laurie Anderson, who like Mr. Subotnick has been mingling technology with art for years, thinks the potential of the new forms has barely been tapped. Her forthcoming February tour, to be sponsored by a CD-ROM publishing company, in-

cludes a project she calls "The Green Room." It is, she said, "a kind of cyberspace area where people can do various things as we're touring the country: talk to the lighting designer on the Internet, or tap into our live feeds and get a Slow Scan," or videophone image. In other words, anyone with a computer and a videophone can hook up to "The Green Room" and receive a black-and-white view equivalent to that from an orchestra seat in the theater at which Ms. Anderson is performing.

"I hope that the renegade spirit on the Net can develop into another art form," Ms. Anderson said, "because otherwise it will just be more prepackaged entertainment on demand. But I think artists can use this technology to make the audience more than just consumers, to demand a little more from them — that would be really exciting. Then a performance could be more than just a show."

It is not yet clear what kinds of

events — with or without audience participation — the Kitchen will be presenting at the New York Electronic Cafe. "It's developing organically," said Lauren Amazeen, the executive director of the Kitchen. "I don't want to structure it too much, because we want to encourage the artists to really collaborate with each other and the curators on how to use the cafe."

Other arts organizations have deployed teleconferencing and computers in more structured settings. The Gertrude Stein Repertory Theater in New York has given performances with partners in other cities that mixed live action, computer animation and actors appearing on screens via teleconferencing.

"It's a field that's really taking off," said John Reeves, executive director of the company's Performance Research Group. "Every day on the Internet we find messages from people all over the world who are looking for collaborators."

FILM

A Dream Factory in Hell

By TOM REISS

In 1933 the new minister of Propaganda, Joseph Goebbels, swore that Nazi films would conquer the world ahead of Nazi armies. That mission failed disastrously, and as German film exports under the Nazis fell, Goebbels turned his efforts toward conquering the audience at home. His theory was that propaganda worked best when an audience didn't know it was there. So while emigrant German film makers like Fritz Lang successfully planted the roots of film noir in Hollywood, those who stayed behind were given the far more difficult task of transplanting the light, optimistic American style to the Third Reich — of creating a dream factory in hell.

The resulting Nazi doppelgänger of Hollywood is on view in "The Ministry of Illusion: German Film 1933-45," starting Friday at the Film Society of Lincoln Center, which is a co-sponsor with Goethe House. The program of 29 movies, which runs through Nov. 30, is the first to focus on the entertainment films — historical epics, melodramas, comedies and musicals, rarely screened and mostly unavailable on video — that accounted for more than 85 percent of motion-picture production in the Third Reich.

In his first speech to the German film industry, Goebbels praised both Lang and Sergei Eisenstein, the great Soviet director, but he cited as a model only one director from the political right: Luis Trenker, for his 1932 film "Der Rebell" ("The Rebel"). The movie, which Goebbels said could "overwhelm even a non-National-Socialist," is a story of Austrian peasants rising up against Napoleon as an allegory for the Nazis' struggle over the forces of Western democracy.

Trenker, a former World War I pilot, was working as a guide in the Alps in 1921 when he was hired to accompany the production crew of Arnold Fanck, the originator of the "mountain film." This hugely popular genre, with its exaltation of the peak and those who could conquer it, appealed to the Nazis. Fanck soon began using his former guide as the star of these movies, alongside another young German, Lemi Riefenstahl.

When Fanck's two young stars turned to directing, in the early 30's,

Tom Reiss is writing a book about a former neo-Nazi.

they became the most reliable film makers the Nazis had. But while Ms. Riefenstahl applied her Alpine lessons to making artistic "documentaries" exalting the Third Reich, Trenker pioneered Hitler's Hollywood, with his first film for the Reich shot on location in New York City in 1934. "Der Verlorene Sohn" ("The Prodigal Son"), which is part of the film series, is a parable of a romantic Alpine dreamer who goes in search of the American girl whose life he saved in Austria. Crushed by urban materialism, he soon finds that his strength and courage do little to help him survive in New York. (Manhattan is also the setting of several shorts in the series as well as the 1936 feature film "Glücks-kinder" ("Lucky Kids"), a rip-off of Frank Capra's "It Happened One Night" done as a musical.)

The German film industry produced its own brand of entertainment in the Third Reich.

In his memoirs Trenker wrote that he was offered the opportunity to shoot a film of the Olympic Games in 1936 but deferred to Ms. Riefenstahl because he was more interested in making another film in the United States. The movie he made, "Der Kaiser von Kalifornien" ("The Emperor of California"), is a singular achievement: a Nazi western.

In "Der Kaiser von Kalifornien," also in the series, a young man leaves his native Switzerland and journeys to California in 1836, where through German fanaticism and hard work he turns the wilderness into an agricultural empire. Then gold is discovered on his land, bringing speculators who destroy all he has built. From the image of the Swiss cowboy eagerly scaling the Rockies to his final hobble up the steps of the United States Capitol, seeing visions of the future emerge from the clouds, "Der Kaiser von Kalifornien" reflects both the mountain film and the Nazis' message of German anti-modernist rebellion. But with its lush cinematography and cold-blooded violence, this story of the California gold rush is also a Western ahead of its time.

G.W. Pabst, best known for his silent films starring Louise Brooks, was probably the most respected director to work for the Nazis. No one knows exactly why this master of realism re-entered the Nazi dream factory in 1939, after spending most of the decade in the United States and France.

"Paracelsus" (1943), one of two films Pabst made for the Nazis, contains many standard elements of Goebbels's favored type of propaganda: a historical story of a rebel Führer-figure fighting intellectuals, foreigners and pestilence. "Paracelsus," successfully combats the plague in medieval Basel after the disease has spread as a result of the deviousness and stupidity of Latin-speaking physicians. Like most of the other great men captured in Nazi cinema, Paracelsus was a stand-in for Hitler. In 1948, Pabst switched sides again and made "Der Prozess" ("The Trial"), one of the first postwar films to deal critically with anti-Semitism.

The reason for Emil Jannings's return to Germany was clear. The country's most famous actor, Jannings had had a successful Hollywood career in silent films — he won an Oscar for best actor in the first year the awards were given — until the advent of sound revealed his accent. He came back to Germany in 1929 to star as the awkward professor in "Der Blau Engel" ("The Blue Angel"), with Marlene Dietrich. However, unlike Dietrich, after 1933 Jannings fell in line with the Nazis. Hitler awarded him medals, and Goebbels appointed him head of his own production company; Jannings's version of Heinrich von Kleist's "Der zerbrochene Krug" ("The Broken Jug") transforms a dark classic of the German enlightenment into a lighthearted accolade to authoritarianism and order.

Directors were encouraged to project Nazi themes and motifs far back into history, to give the impression that these themes had deep roots in all aspects and periods of German culture.

Jews are also notably absent in films of the Third Reich. While there are minor caricatures of evil Jews in various movies of the 1930's, by the 40's they had almost entirely disappeared from Nazi film, a cinematic "final solution." Indeed the only major anti-Semitic feature films produced in Nazi Germany were made in 1940: "Die Rothschilds" and "Jud Süß." The latter was an enormous box-office success and used officially to incite both civilians and soldiers to deport or murder Jews.

BOXING THE COMPASS

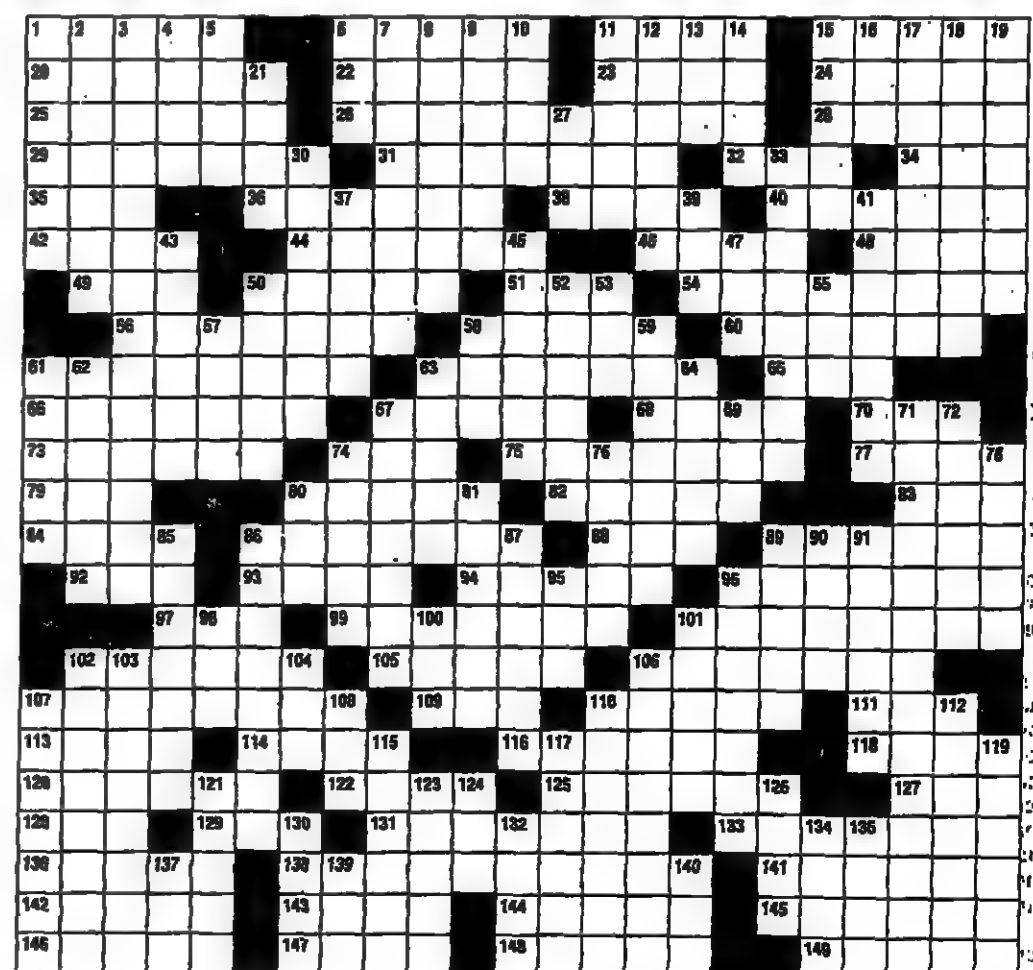
By A.J. SANTORA / Edited by WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Wetland
- 5 Shawl
- 11 Close down
- 15 Lose it
- 20 Soap plants
- 22 Stave off
- 23 Sported
- 24 "— my doubts"
- 25 Leave the junk
- 26 Jackie Gleason biography
- 28 Kids around
- 29 Old distiller's vessel
- 31 Movie maker
- 32 Cable channel
- 34 "— tu" (Verdi aria)
- 35 Russian space station
- 36 Warhol genre
- 38 Fall sound
- 40 Think over again
- 42 Takes a loss on, in slang
- 44 Cash in
- 46 — tie
- 48 Part of B.T.U.
- 49 Hydromassage facility
- 50 Pies
- 51 From — Z
- 54 No-goodniks
- 56 May and others
- 58 Injustice
- 60 Cosmetician
- 61 V.I.P. in magazine publishing
- 63 Lady of Livorno
- 65 Cambodia's Angkor

- 66 Hardly flexible
- 67 Dog in astronomy
- 68 Lamb's name
- 70 Tropics and rain
- 71 Minute Maid, e.g.
- 72 Defeats
- 73 Try to open, in a way
- 75 Priggle
- 77 Pro —
- 79 Foul up
- 80 Look-alike
- 82 Look-alike
- 83 Goat-man
- 84 Not grades to brag about
- 86 Conjecture
- 88 Bandleader Alvino
- 89 Recently
- 92 Kind of "fingerprint"
- 93 City near Sun Valley
- 94 Eminent
- 96 Actor Everett and others
- 97 ASCAP rival
- 99 Passage between buildings

- 101 Now
- 102 Economize
- 105 "La vita nuova" writer
- 106 Oily disinfectant
- 107 Prove
- 108 Brazilian port
- 110 Consolidates
- 111 Pouch
- 113 Lustrous black
- 114 Lattice-work strip
- 116 A wood stain
- 118 Enero-to-diciembre periods
- 120 Kind of mobility
- 122 Shoreline indentation
- 125 Snatched
- 127 Caterina's three



- 128 Olympics participant: Abbr.
- 129 Gasitahu cubes
- 131 Alternative to p.j.'s
- 133 Filled (with)
- 136 Noel —, 50's Lois Lane
- 138 Best Actor of 1957
- 141 How the villain looked?
- 142 All, in music
- 143 Have a blintz, maybe
- 144 Artist's preparation
- 145 Obtain free
- 146 "Give it —"
- 147 Responsibility
- 148 Attempt
- 149 Goose genus

- 15 Dislike
- 19 Stops
- 21 Jump
- 27 Do a handicraft
- 30 Pedimental ornament over a door or window
- 33 Namath milieu
- 37 Role in "The Robe"
- 39 Windings
- 41 One who keeps work in balance?
- 43 Alternatives to Viceroy
- 45 Edge
- 47 Mauna —
- 50 Turku people
- 52 It can be inflated
- 53 Plastic — Band
- 55 Gun lobby
- 57 G.P.'s expertise
- 58 Carry the day
- 59 Jealous
- 61 Gossiped
- 62 Showered with love
- 63 Turn down, with "to"
- 64 Calm
- 67 Popular puzzle
- 69 — advised
- 71 Garden party decorations
- 72 — Island ferry
- 74 Joint meetings
- 76 Comedian Irwin
- 78 "— of robins in her hair"
- 80 Prompt
- 81 Verdi opera
- 85 Hepburn title role, 1954
- 86 Prince Rainier's family name
- 87 Defer (to)

- 89 Dairy section purchases
- 90 Dandies
- 91 Arthur Godfrey regular
- 95 — kwon do (martial art)
- 96 Protect
- 98 Central
- 100 Hearing aid
- 101 Rainbow fish
- 102 Hitchcock classic
- 103 Emmett Kelly makeup
- 104 School org.
- 106 Napoli noblewoman
- 107 Hindu philosophy
- 108 Lister's abbr.
- 110 Unadornment
- 112 Procession
- 115 Candid
- 117 Shaw and others
- 119 Farm machine
- 121 Ended the blackout
- 123 Mineral water
- 124 Source of facial embarrassment?
- 126 Country singer
- 130 Smooth
- 132 Tremendous
- 134 Rap group Salt-N-
- 135 White House V.I.P.
- 136 Panetta
- 137 Mil. officers
- 139 Baseball's Piniella
- 140 Kind of bean

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

BAILY SHE OMB BOZ GRAB
 ASCH COTERIE APPIARIST
 SWEETADELITE TENTACIT
 HERBAL DONTFENGENTH
 APE ELISIAAARD
 SHINE SCREE THORNT
 TODD CULLS MIATA ACDD
 AFOP ADAY AUDITS SUE
 GILLIGAN LUT LEALET
 ADEN PARADER REACT
 TOYED QUANTOR TEETH
 COMEA BANGLES LEAP
 HANDLERS EES DUNKTEST
 OLIO ROUSSE BURS NURE
 PLAN MOATS AEMIE TRIT
 BADLY ACHIEVED GHOST
 COOL LACROD DIE
 KINGOFTHEROAD ENIVE
 OVERTURE GREENSLEVES
 LINESMAN UNUSUAL EARF
 NGOS EWS EIS BLY PRAY

Developers prey on the remains of Beijing's culture

IAN JOHNSON
BEIJING

THE irony was probably lost on Beijing's city fathers: While they were celebrating this century's most famous Peking Opera star last month, workers were hauling away the remains of the theater where he gave his greatest performances.

A faceless shopping arcade to cater to Beijing's nouveau riche will take the place of the century-old theater.

Unfortunately for China's cultural heritage, the recent demise of the Jixiang Theater is being repeated across the country. In Suzhou, for example, unplanned urban growth has badly polluted the city's famous maze of canals, spoiling a city that once drew comparisons to Venice.

This onslaught of thoughtless development is one of the downsides to China's double-digit economic growth. While China's cities are gaining wide new roads, shopping centers and luxury apartment blocks, they have been losing many of the landmarks that somehow survived revolution, war and the anti-cultural destruction of earlier communist rule.

The latest assault against the old has all but overwhelmed the best efforts of the country's nascent urban-planning offices. Woefully underfunded and lacking teeth to enforce the rules they write, city planners are finding that their color-coded zoning maps are easily overridden by investment-hungry politicians.

The situation is especially acute in Beijing, where fast economic growth is clashing with a city that brims with artifacts stemming from the 700 years when it was home to China's emperors and center of the country's universe.

"There's terrific pressure between economic growth and urban protection. We hope to win, but we don't always win," said Dong Guangqi, deputy director of the Beijing Municipal Institute of Urban Planning and Design.

One loss was the decision to tear down the Jixiang Theater off Beijing's biggest shopping street, Wangfujing. The theater, the only remaining one in Beijing solely devoted to Peking Opera, was where Peking Opera legend Mei Lanfang performed many of the female roles that made him so famous.

Although the theater was originally on the city's list of protected buildings, it lost this protection when a foreign investor proposed a 17-floor



Pizza Hut waitresses take a lunch break in Beijing, where cultural monuments are being replaced by malls and office complexes. (AP)

shopping-and-office complex. Part of the deal is that another, much smaller theater that will cater to tourists will be built on the seventh floor of a nearby office building.

The old theater's loss was another shock for many Beijingers, who have seen how postwar politicians sacrificed the city's mighty walls, most of its massive gates and scores of temples, restaurants, bridges and ceremonial archways.

ANOTHER LOSS that attracted much private criticism was Beijing's recent decision to tear down the Central Academy of Fine Arts and replace it with another mall.

The academy, whose students built the "Godess of Democracy" statue in Tiananmen Square in 1989, is to be housed in a new complex 16 km. outside the city center. As with most academic institutions, the government has decided the

academy will get more space - and cause less trouble - in a suburb.

Perhaps the biggest losers in Beijing are the capital's traditional courtyard houses. Under pressure from developers and overpopulation, these human-scaled structures are being replaced by gleaming office towers for joint-venture companies and luxury apartments for Beijing's booming population of foreigners and the newly rich.

All told, Beijing will see about 200 major projects completed over the next three years that will add nearly 2 million sq. m. of commercial and residential floor space.

A typical project: Financial Street, a huge banking and commercial center on the edge of the old city that calls for the demolition of 20,000 homes, some dating back 500 years to the Ming Dynasty.

The residents of this area are being resettled in

concrete housing silos up to 18 km. away from their old homes. Although the new apartments have central heating and more living space, many residents say they would have preferred to live in their old, ancestral homes if they had been given some money to fix them up.

Even the city's most famous tourist landmark, the Temple of Heaven's Hall for Good Harvests - which adorns everything from boxes of tea to key rings - is not free from neighboring blight.

The grounds of the temple rise to the main hall, which is the highest area of the whole site. This gives the feeling that the emperor was walking up to heaven," Dong said. "But as buildings have been erected around the park, the temple has become minuscule and smaller and lost the grandeur it possessed in the old days."

"We have a saying for that: Heaven has come back down to earth." (The Baltimore Sun)

Playing it 'biosafe'

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

IF the now well-established genetic-engineering industry has its way, within a few years the world will experience the release of an untold number of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) into the environment.

Some of these will be as small as a virus, now being tested in the US, which kills cabbage caterpillars, but is genetically modified to self-destruct when the caterpillar dies, so that it does not spread further. This, the scientists say, will reduce the possibility of the virus surviving and reproducing in the environment.

Trees may be genetically modified to withstand heat or drought, or to utilize salty water, or to be immune to diseases such as the one that killed the elm trees and virtually made the ubiquitous American "Elm Street" once found in almost every town in the US, an anachronism.

There will also be GMO farm animals engineered for faster growth or greater meat or milk production, sheep that are easier to shear or produce more wool. Some will be GMO animals whose bodies reject parasites or are immune to common animal diseases. Eventually this will include ornamental animals designed for different pelts, color and even behavior, as scientists get ever closer to unraveling the secrets of DNA and find the genes that control aggression, tameness and the ability to bond with humans.

But not all scientists are wildly optimistic about this development. They say that these GMOs pose an environmental risk and that the subject should be approached with great caution. No system is absolutely foolproof, they say.

The accidental transfer of organisms from one biotope to another has already caused real problems, even without the introduction of GMOs. The scientists who oppose GMO releases into the general ecosystem mention cases such as the one in Tasmania where ballast water from ships, dumped into the harbors, introduced a toxic dinoflagellate, a small water organism which, lacking a local predator, reproduced in great numbers and decimated the shell fisheries along the coast.

Also in Tasmania, an accidentally introduced Japanese starfish, which causes no damage in its natural ambience, has almost wiped out oyster and clam populations in its new habitat.

Another fear is that, as the public gets more and more accustomed to the release and the utilization of GMOs, there will be less caution exerted in seeing to the safety of the procedure, and to the testing of GMOs.

In the US, for instance, the original requirements for permission to release GMOs were extremely demanding; now, however, it is permitted to release some GMOs without any permission at all. This easing of restrictions, some experts claim, is based on the fact that almost 1,000 GMOs have already been released without any untoward results, and the assumption is that this will always be the case.

Skeptics point out that this entire science has been active for only a few years and that most of these GMOs were released on a very small scale. British scientists, pressing for continued control of GMO releases, say that they aren't sure it's dangerous to release these organisms, but that the rule should be: "better biosafe than sorry."

When the facts tell who is a spouse

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Civil Appeals, before the President Justice Meir Shamgar, and Justices Dov Levin and Theodore Orr, in the matter of Esther Bar-Nahor, appellant, versus the Estate of the late Gavriel Austerlitz, respondent (C.A. 7021/93).

ESTHER Bar-Nahor and Gavriel Austerlitz, both divorced, lived together as husband and wife. In 1990 they signed an agreement stating that they did not intend to create between them the legal relationship of "reputed spouses." The agreement, however, provided for the joint purchase of an apartment, and for dissolution of "the partnership" if either party so desired.

After Austerlitz died, Bar-Nahor claimed maintenance from his estate under section 57(c) of the Succession Law of 1965.

That section provides: "Where a man and a woman, though not married to one another, have lived together as husband and wife in a common household, then, upon the death of one of them, neither being then married to another person, the survivor is entitled to maintenance out of the estate as if they had been married to each other."

The Tel Aviv District Court was satisfied that the couple had lived together as husband and wife, but was not convinced that they had done so "in a common household."

The court relied on a Supreme Court precedent (H.C. 621/69) demanding the "utmost caution" in weighing the survivor's evidence in a claim against the estate, for the court was dealing with "intimate relations... conducted in

privacy." It therefore dismissed the claim, and Bar-Nahor appealed to the Supreme Court.

JUSTICE SHAMGAR delivered the first judgment of the Supreme Court, saying the District Court had erred in relying on the precedent cited. That case related to secret cohabitation, and not to the circumstances of this case in which the couple lived together openly, acquired an apartment jointly, and had both been divorced, and in which there was no shred of evidence contradicting their having "lived together as husband and wife in a common household." There was no doubt that they were covered by section 57(c).

Shamgar said that provision in the agreement between Bar-Nahor and Austerlitz, stating they did not intend to be "reputed spouses," had no legal effect as far as section 57(c) was concerned. Agreement in advance could not invalidate a legal conclusion, laid down by statute, based upon certain proven facts. It was not the expression: "reputed wife" that was important, he said, but the factual elements laid down in the section.

Bar-Nahor had also relied on section 65(a) of the Succession Law, which states: "An agreement relating to maintenance under this Chapter, or a waiver thereof, if made in the lifetime of the deceased, is void, and if made after his death requires the approval of the court."

The District Court had held, the

president continued, that section 65(a) did not apply, since the right to maintenance had not yet arisen when the agreement was made, and there could be no waiver of a right before it existed.

Section 65(a) itself, he said, was inconsistent with this conclusion. The section spoke of "an agreement concerning maintenance" made "in the lifetime of the deceased." This provision necessarily related to a right which did not yet exist, for there could be no right to maintenance from an estate before the deceased had died.

There were, therefore, only two possibilities. Either the agreement did not relate at all to maintenance or, if it did, it was void under section 65(a).

Bar-Nahor was in principle entitled to maintenance from the deceased's estate, as she claimed, he said. The practical result of this conclusion, and the scope of the maintenance, were to be resolved by the District Court in accordance with the above Law.

Justice Shamgar proposed that the appeal be allowed, the case be remitted to the District Court, and the estate be ordered to pay the appellant's costs in the sum of NIS 3,000.

Justice Levin concurred. Justice Orr also agreed with the president. The couple's agreement negating their being "reputed spouses" had no effect as far as section 57(c) was concerned.

Moreover, if the couple intended at the time of the agreement not to be regarded as husband and

wife, they did not carry out their intention.

Whatever their intentions, Bar-Nahor was entitled to maintenance either under section 57(c) or under section 65(a) of the Succession Law.

FOR THE above reasons the appeal was allowed, and the case remitted to the District Court as proposed by Justice Shamgar.

Yeshayahu Shenker appeared for the appellant, and Avihai N. Vardi for the respondent.

The judgment was given on October 25, 1994.

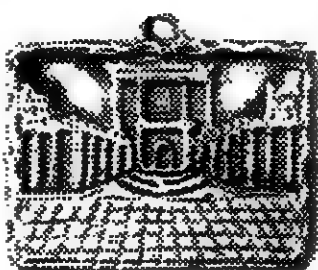
NOTE: I have been asked to give a full translation of an important section in the National Labor Court's judgment summarized in last week's "Law Report" (October 31, 1994).

"As against the owner's right to direct his paper's policy, there is the journalist's right not to be obliged to write opinions against his beliefs and his conscience. In appropriate cases he has the right to discontinue his employment with a paper which has changed direction radically."

"A journalist in a political paper, purchased by a private owner with fundamentally different views from those of his predecessor, enters the category in which he cannot be expected to continue in his employment. The same applies to a journalist in a nonparty paper acquired by a party or political movement."

"In such extreme cases section 11(a) of the Severance Pay Law accords the journalist a basis for resigning while being regarded as dismissed, and also for receiving severance pay under that Law."

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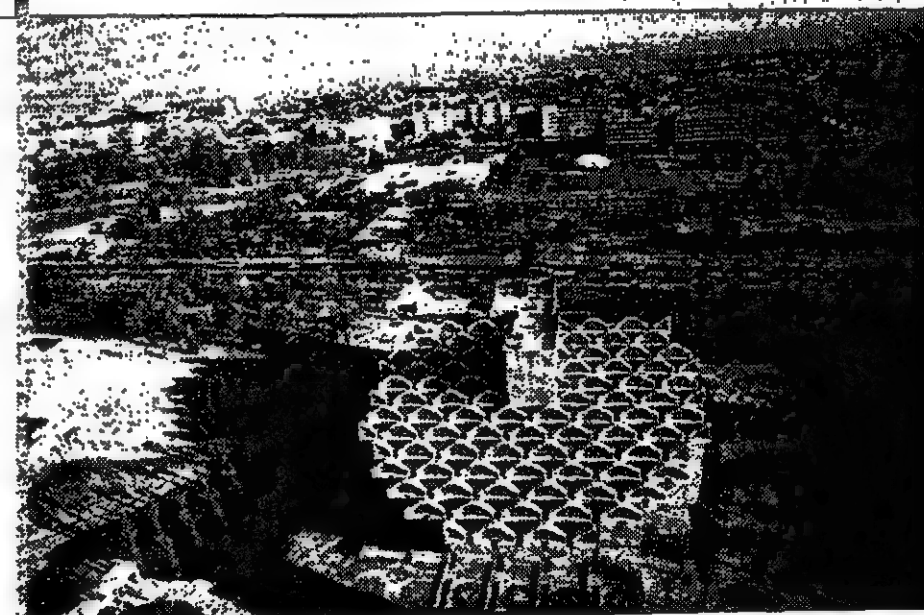
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BEN-GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV
MARKS ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY



SPECIAL EVENTS AT BGU

November 9, 1994

9:15 a.m. Dedication of the Miriam and Ed Vickar Information Center at the Jacob Blaustein Institute for Desert Research, Sede Boker, donated by Marion (Miriam) and Ed Vickar, Winnipeg Midreshet Ben-Gurion, BGU Sede Boker Campus

2:30 p.m. Cornerstone laying of the W. A. Minkoff Senate Court and Senate Hall of the University's Senate and Administration Building, donated by the family of the late W. A. Minkoff, Geneva BGU Campus, Beer-Sheva

4:00 p.m. Conferment of doctoral degrees upon University graduates and the conferment of honorary doctoral degrees upon Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel and Minister of Defense, and Edgar Daniel de Picciotto, Geneva Joya Claire Sonnenfeldt Auditorium, BGU Campus, Beer-Sheva

November 10, 1994

1:00 p.m. Cornerstone laying of a building in the Medical School Complex, Faculty of Health Sciences, donated by the Flamme Foundation, Geneva BGU Campus, Beer-Sheva

BEN-GURION DAY, 1994

For further details please contact the Department of Public Affairs
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, P. O. Box 653, Beer-Sheva 84105
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BUSINESS & FINANCE

A 8

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1994

Storm damage to send produce prices higher

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

PRODUCE prices are expected to rise over the next several months as a result of the weekend's stormy weather, which has led to the destruction of many dunams worth of fruits and vegetables.

The Agriculture Ministry yesterday reported that the stormy weather has caused millions of shekels in damages to crops. The most affected areas are in the Negev, the Arava, and the Jordan Valley.

Yehuda Solsky, manager of the ministry's southern district, said roses, tomatoes, potatoes, melons, carrots, onions and spices were the most affected by the storm.

In addition, damage was caused to buildings, warehouses, and hen-houses.

Some 1,000 weather-damage claims have been registered by farmers, according to the Insurance Funds for Natural Risks in Agriculture.

Thousands more can be expected as soon as farmers are able to get into their fields to inspect the damage.

The funds' manager, Yehonatan Sahouri, said they are flooded with claims.

"Farmers have filed many claims for flower damage, especially roses," said Sahouri. "The heavy winds blew away plastic coverings from greenhouses and ruined the crops. The continued bad weather is preventing farmers from fixing the damage caused. There is still no estimate of

the damage. It will take weeks to get to the fields to assess the harm in detail."

The terms of the Insurance Funds' policies call for compensation for ruined crops to be made within 30 days of a claim being lodged.

The fund will compensate farmers only if the government declares the recent weather a natural disaster. To be eligible for compensation, farmers have to be insured with the fund and able to demonstrate that they took proper precautions to protect their crops.

Farmers have not yet received compensation for damages caused in 1991, the last time the government declared a natural disaster.

Efraim Tibe, from Moshav Beit Shikma, is one of many farmers who is not insured with the fund.

"I don't know what to do," said Tibe. "I already have very large debts; the damages will put me in even larger debts. Damage was caused to two greenhouses, which contained ready-for-picking peppers. Seven dunams of tomato and cucumber fields were also ruined."

Ministry managing director Jonathan Basi yesterday visited several moshavim and kibbutzim to assess the damage.

Agrexco managing director Shlomo Trosh said the storm is also expected to harm melon and flower exports.

Imported tomatoes won't help lower price

THE first consignments of imported tomatoes from Holland are more expensive than Israeli tomatoes, the Agriculture Ministry reported yesterday.

Last month the ministry issued licenses to import 1,000 tons of tomatoes from France and Holland following the sharp rise in market prices.

The wholesale price of the imported tomatoes is NIS 6.5 per kilo, one shekel more than the wholesale price of Israeli tomatoes.

The import licenses were issued to Co-Op, Supersol, Shechem, Hypersol, and a number of vegetable wholesalers when the wholesale price of local tomatoes reached an all-time record of NIS 7.5 per kilo.

Zvi Alon, deputy manager of the ministry's foreign trade division, said transportation costs double the price of imported tomatoes, which are purchased at NIS 3 per kilo in Holland. Efraim Shalom, managing director of the Vegetable Board, predicted tomato prices will remain high until May because of the recent bad weather.

Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsuri said the experience of the last three months demonstrates that import of agricultural produce is not a solution to the high local market prices.

Tsuri said stable fruit and vegetable prices are essential in periods of a shortage in supply and excess supply of agricultural produce.

He proposed that the government help remove excess crops to maintain stable market prices. G.L.B.

MORE than one million Arab tourists will visit the country once a regional tourism agreement is reached that includes Syria, Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij told the Jerusalem Business Conference yesterday.

Freij, who was attending in his capacity as Palestinian National Authority Tourism and Archaeology minister, told the conference's session on tourism that he hoped to see a regional tourism agreement between Israel, the Palestinian National Authority, and Jordan.

"When Syria joins the club, we can expect to see over a million tourists from Arab countries," Freij said.

He was confident that tourism to Israel, which is expected to be some

two million this year, will reach more than five million by the year 2000.

However, Freij insisted that this could only be achieved with full coordination, with freedom of movement being intrinsic to such cooperation.

Turning to Tourism Minister Uzi Baram, Freij said, "Mr. Baram, I came here with a permit from the military authorities. I'm not free to move without a military permit. The Israel government should reconsider this situation."

Freij also urged his audience to invest in the construction of hotels and resorts, saying the authority

GREER FAY CASHMAN

would provide incentives, albeit not as generous as those given by Israel. Baram said Israel was cooperating with the Palestinian National Authority to ensure continuity of tourist traffic to all parts of the territories.

Enthusiastic about the Middle East resuming its traditional role as a "bridge between continents," Baram said there was every indication that traffic to the region will increase with the cessation of hostilities.

There will be more tourism through land-border checkpoints, he said. In the air, Royal Jordanian Airlines will soon overfly Israel, and eventually El Al will overfly Jordan

and Saudi Arabia en route to the Far East, cutting flight time by some four hours, Baram said.

Other speakers referred to the increasing growth of tourism worldwide, noting that in the 21st century it will be the No. 1 industry.

According to Isi Leibler, chairman and managing director of the Australian-based international conglomerate Jetset Tours, tourism is already the world's largest industry. It is even "bigger than the energy business, computers, and media," he said.

Citing a recent study by the World Travel and Tourism Council, Leibler said an estimated 204 million people are now directly or indirectly employed through travel and tourism.

BTG reports \$4.5m. net loss in third quarter

COMPANY RESULTS

RACHEL NEIMAN

BIO-TECHNOLOGY General has reported a third quarter net loss of \$4.47 million, compared with a net loss of \$3.2m. in the same quarter last year.

The company showed nine-month net losses of \$3.3m., compared with a \$8.8m. net loss in the comparable period last year.

BTG reported a drop in revenues to \$1m. from \$3.4m. Revenues for the first three quarters were \$9.5m., as compared to \$6.3m. in the parallel period last year.

The company pointed out that third-quarter results did not include \$1.71m. in research revenues under collaborative agreements received from the Bio-Cardia Corporation, classified as deferred income on the balance sheet.

During the last quarter, BTG announced a shortfall of some \$2.2m. in research and development fees due from Bio-Cardia, the result of investors defaulting on their scheduled payments to Bio-Cardia.

Earlier this year BTG recognized \$3m. in revenues from Bio-Cardia, accounted for in three-quarter results. BTG said the shortfall and deferral of income were the primary reasons for the quarter's losses.

● Gilbot Sport has announced net profits of NIS 566,735 for the third quarter, compared with a net loss of NIS 1.2m. in the same period last year.

Quarterly revenues rose to

NIS 9.8m. from NIS 3.2m.

Net profits for the first nine months fell to NIS 204,234 from NIS 886,544 for the parallel period last year.

Revenues went up to NIS 27.6m. from NIS 20.6m.

The company attributed improvement to a rise in revenues, the result of increased export and local sales. Nine-month figures showed exports rising to 79% of total sales, as compared with 74% in 1993.

Additionally, the effects of price adjustment to the local market were felt only in the second half of the quarter. Two other factors, a stronger German mark and the stabilization of raw material (cotton) prices, were also cited as affecting quarterly results.

● Delek Auto Systems has posted third quarter net profits of NIS 3.8m., compared to a net loss of NIS 2.25m. Revenues dropped to NIS 76.35m. from NIS 106.6m. in the second quarter (the company did not report third quarter revenues last year).

Delek Auto Systems acquired Mazda distributors Delek Motors and 50 percent of Shagrir Towing Services, 13% of which was purchased during the reported quarter.

The company said 6,249 Mazda vehicles were sold during the reported quarter and 152,000 road service calls answered, compared with 122,000 last year.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Lehman Brothers office to open: Lehman Brothers, a leading Wall Street investment house, will open its Tel Aviv office on Wednesday.

Lehman Brothers is believed to be the leading underwriter among several companies competing to issue 15 percent of Israeli Chemicals shares abroad. ICL ran into difficulty in June, when it was reported that several US investment banks refused to handle the share issue for fear of Israeli government interference.

Bezek privatization takes another step forward: The cabinet privatization committee yesterday asked the Communications Ministry to set the criteria for opening long-distance telephone service to competition by the end of the year. The committee also affirmed the state's interests in protecting Bezek from control by hostile elements, so as to insure the continuation of essential services to the public and the armed forces.

Based on these decisions, the Government Companies Authority will this week publish a request for proposals from underwriters for Bezek's international issue, the Treasury reported yesterday.

Co-Op Tzafon hopes to raise some NIS 40m. in public offering: Co-Op Tzafon announced it hopes to raise between NIS 30 million and NIS 40m. through a public offering of shares on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The company plans to issue 25 percent of its shares at the beginning of 1995. Co-Op Properties and Investments was established for the issue.

Mutual funds' redemptions reach NIS 1.13 billion in October: Mutual funds' total redemptions reached NIS 1.13 billion in October, according to Kranot Gold Information. Kranot said mutual funds' assets reached NIS 22.7 billion at the end of the month, down 40 percent compared with the start of the year. The company blamed the fall on the drop in the value of securities traded on the stock exchange.

ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (4.11.94)			
Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (USD 100,000)	4.875	5.250	5.875
German mark (DM 100,000)	4.875	5.250	5.875
French franc (FF 200,000)	4.125	4.250	4.825
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	3.000	3.125	3.500
Yen (10 million yen)	0.750	0.875	1.125

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (4.11.94)			
Currency basket	Buy	Sell	Bank of Israel
U.S. dollar	2.9850	3.0100	3.0000
German mark	1.9815	2.0272	2.0000
French franc	4.8206	4.8888	4.8500
Japanese yen (100)	0.5724	0.5825	0.5800
British pound	3.0446	3.0874	3.0600
Italian lire (100)	1.7518	1.7775	1.7600
Spanish peseta	2.3508	2.3840	2.3600
Swedish krona	0.4058	0.4115	0.4000
Norwegian krone	0.4458	0.4525	0.4400
Danish krone	0.5014	0.5084	0.5000
Finnish mark	0.8387	0.8477	0.8300
Canadian dollar	2.1022	2.1258	2.1100
Australian dollar	2.2194	2.2507	2.2300
S. African rand	0.8489	0.8609	0.8500
Swedish krona (10)	0.8543	0.8675	0.8600
Austrian schilling (10)	2.7851	2.8256	2.7900
Italian lire (1000)	1.9135	1.9405	1.9300
Japanese yen	—	—	—
British pound	—	—	—
Spanish peseta (100)	2.3500	2.3850	2.3600

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

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Purchase Price: 136.13
Redemption Price: 133.94

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PRIME PRIME Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents

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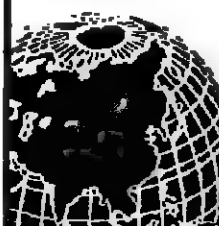
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ALL REPLIES WILL BE ANSWERED PROMPTLY

US growth leads to share

سكنا من الجليل

Key Representative Rates

	Change
US dollar ...NIS 3.0100	---
Sterling ...NIS 4.8550	---
Mark ...NIS 1.9780	---

US Treasury may require tax numbers for foreign investors

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - The Treasury Department is considering requiring foreigners to obtain US taxpayer identification numbers to invest in US securities, a spokesman said over the weekend.

But the spokesman said the Treasury was "only at the earliest stages of the process" of considering such a proposal, adding there would be extensive consultation with financial services industries about it.

"If it happens at all, it will be a long time," said the spokesman, who declined to be identified. He did not say how long that might be.

Foreigners are major investors in Treasury securities, which the government sells in order to borrow the huge sums it needs to finance its spending deficits. Such a proposal is certain to draw criticism for potentially discouraging investment from overseas.

If the proposal were adopted and made into law, foreigners who did not obtain a taxpayer identification number would be subject to a 31 percent withholding tax on interest and dividends earned on their US investments.

The Treasury spokesman argued that the proposal would make it easier for foreigners to file required W-8 forms that permit them to avoid paying withholding taxes. The form certifies they are not US residents and do not do business in the US.

The goal is to make it easier for foreign investors to file those forms electronically, streamlining the requirements for doing so by establishing taxpayer identification numbers for them, the spokesman said.

'US growth needs to slow'

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Federal Reserve Governor Lawrence Lindsey said on Friday that economic growth was speeding up and said on Friday that could not be kept up for long for the good of the economy.

The economy grew by about 3.5 percent in the third quarter. Lindsey speculated growth in the fourth quarter could be higher than that, but added it was much too soon to say for sure. "We're only in the fifth week of a 12-week quarter."

The Fed has already raised interest rates five times this year, by a total of 1-3/4 percentage points, in an effort to slow economic growth down to a more sustainable rate of about 2.5% and keep a lid on inflation.

Lindsey declined to say whether he thought the central bank would raise rates further at its next policy-setting meeting next Tuesday.

But his comments suggested that he would support a further half-point increase in the federal funds rate at the meeting, and perhaps even more.

A string of economic statistics - including news Friday that the unemployment rate fell to a four-year low in October and the average working week rose to a 7-3/4 year high - have fanned speculation that growth is picking up.

Long-term interest rates shot higher on Friday - the yield on the 30-year bond rose to 8.17% - and Wall Street stocks slumped - blue chip shares shed over 35 points - on fears the faster growth would spur inflation.

Those fears were fueled in part by news that the Labor Department may have undercounted the number of new jobs created in 1993/94 by a whopping 760,000.

"That's a lot," Lindsey said, adding that may be one reason why consumer spending and economic growth has held up more than expected in the face of repeated rate increases by the US central bank.

The Fed official though still expects spending to weaken and said that could happen in a couple of quarters as consumers are forced to cut back on their use of credit and rebuild depleted savings.

The rise in interest rates this year means that home owners with variable rate mortgages will face higher borrowing costs and have less to spend, he added.

Economic growth has also been boosted in recent quarters by a build-up in inventories.

MELIFAR, a company jointly owned by Ofer Brothers and Melioran, plans to construct a large shopping mall in Rishon LeZion at a total investment of \$70 million.

The mall will be located on a major crossroad near the Gan-Raveh interchange. A central bus station is planned adjacent to the site, and the proposed suburban rail link to Tel Aviv is expected to have its terminal next to the mall.

Construction of the country's first dedicated automotive center, M1 Melifar Rishon, began last week.

Kardian Real Estate, a member of the Kardian Investment Group, Universal Motors Israel, and Eastern Automobile Marketing are constructing the complex on an 18,000 sq.m. plot.

The developers plan to invest \$40m. in the complex.

The plot is located in the new industrial zone of Rishon LeZion close to the city's shopping mall area.

The complex is designed to offer shop room space for every type of vehicle - from luxury automobiles to motorcycles. The developers are scheduled to open the complex in two

Mall is expected to serve the city's population, which is expected to reach 200,000 by the year 2000.

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REAL ESTATE ROUNDUP

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

and a half years.

The complex will cover some 60,000 sq.m. An 18,000 sq.m. nine-story office building will be located on an 11,000 sq.m. ground floor comprising of showrooms and specialty shops offering auto parts and accessories, a service station for maintenance requirements, restaurants, and coffee shops.

The building will also include a 12,000 sq.m. basement floor and 10,000 sq.m. of underground parking space.

Tel Aviv Jaffa Contractors have decided to establish a NIS 100,000 fund to encourage discharged soldiers and new immigrants to work in construction.

Contractor Reuven Peled, who was awarded the 1994 Quality Building award this week, donated the NIS 10,000 prize money to the fund.

Peled received the prize for construction of Beit Hanevun building

(also referred to as Maritime Bank building) on Ahad Ha'am Street in Tel Aviv. Peled participated in the competition against 14 other contractors.

Benjamin Lakritz has started construction of two nine-story apartment blocks in the Ahuzat Denya neighborhood in Hadera.

During the last two months the developers have sold 16 of the 34 apartments available in the first of the two buildings constructed.

The Ahuzat Denya neighborhood will consist of 550 housing units upon completion. The developers are offering for sale three, four and five room 97-135 sq.m. apartments plus large terraces.

The company also has five-room, 131 sq.m. duplexes with open terraces and roof areas and penthouses for sale. Prices range from about \$110,000 to \$146,000.

Algom announced the sale of 36 of 51 villas available in the first and

second construction stage of the Givat Habroshim development in Ramat Gan. The company is offering villas on a 500 sq.m. plot for \$600,000-\$700,000.

Solel Boneh Construction and Infrastructure announced the volume of its construction work increased to NIS 1.2 billion at the end of September, about 30 percent higher than the volume of building at the end of January.

The rise in work volume is mainly due to the company's receipt of new projects valued at about NIS 1.1b. Among the projects received are construction of an office and commercial building in Rishon LeZion, an industrial center in Kanot, 210 housing units in Beersheba, 72 housing units in Ashdod, the Rogovim Center in Rishon LeZion, and 172 housing units in Kfar Ruth.

Gazit and Shalom Building have started construction of the Twin Park tower buildings in Ashdod. The company plans to invest \$6m. in the two 14-story apartment blocks.

The buildings will comprise of

three, three-and-a-half and four-room apartments. The company is offering three-and-a-half room, 109 sq.m. apartments for \$117,000 and four-room apartments for about \$134,000. All the three-room apartments were sold for \$99,900.

Dankner Investments and Pritzker reported the sale of 38 of the 92 apartments available in the Jerusalem Towers prestigious building.

A two-room, 62 sq.m. apartment on the second floor was sold for \$246,000, while a similar apartment on the eighth floor was sold for \$310,000.

Dankner Investments and Pritzker plan to invest a total of \$15m. in the housing complex. The development is situated on about 27,000 sq.m. It includes construction of three buildings of 15, 17, and 19 floors, comprising a total of 110 housing units.

Vulcan Batteries announced the purchase of a nine-dunam plot adjacent to its existing plant in Tefen for NIS 460,000. The purchase is in the framework of the company's plans to invest and expand its existing factory.

Comex gold firms in quiet trading

THE US jobs data released on Friday morning sent mixed signals about the economy.

Comex gold chose mostly to ignore these figures and closed slightly firmer in quiet trading. Dealers said that prices were either too low to attract producer selling or too high to attract physical buying.

The Federal Reserve intervention in the currencies earlier in the week, which strengthened the dollar, drew much attention away from the precious metals market.

Signs of a strengthening economy may prompt the Fed to increase interest rates, which should jolt prices from recent limited trading ranges. December gold closed \$0.30 higher at \$384.70 an ounce.

Comex silver also showed little reaction to the US jobs data and ended weaker after a late slip in the trading session. December silver futures closed 2.5 cents lower at \$5.24.

After hitting new highs in several contracts, Comex copper jumped 3.00 cents to close at 126.70 a pound - almost a new high for the year. Traders said that this jump was caused mostly by speculators and investors, rather than by the commercial market.

Corn futures ended slightly higher in quiet trading. Prices are remaining

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

subdued as crops in the US are estimated at record levels. The weak dollar, however, had boosted some exports to Southeast Asia. December corn closed 1/2 cent up at \$2.15 3/4 per bushel.

December wheat futures closed 1-3/4 cents up in quiet trading to close at \$3.89 1/2 a bushel. Rains fell in key growing areas in the high plains and Midwest last week, and floor sources said early indications are that new crop wheat is in good shape.

The market was also waiting for an announcement from the USDA regarding the new EEP allocation to Egypt.

An increase in weekly soybean exports, as well as soaring oil prices, boosted demand for this commodity, which resulted in November soybean futures closing four cents up to \$5.50 1/4 per bushel.

NYC cotton futures ended slightly lower on Friday, caused mostly by speculative profit-taking. Trading was light, and most activity centered around speculators looking to roll their December positions forward.

December cotton was off 0.24 cents to 71.70 cents. The USDA is to

release its next monthly estimate of US cotton production on November 9.

CSCE world sugar prices were narrowly mixed in listless trading. Traders pointed out that trading was very light due to the fact that most participants were removed from Friday's trading session because of the London Commodity Exchange sugar futures dinner.

At midday, March futures were trading unchanged at 13.18 cents a pound.

Arabica coffee ended higher after a last-minute wave of trade and speculation buying. Traders attributed this to short-coverings and "book squaring" after Wednesday's plunge to 17-week lows.

December gained 2.30 cents to close at 183.00 cents a pound. December options expired on Friday.

Midday December cocoa prices were down \$4 at \$1,315 a tonne in heavy switch dealings (selling December contracts for March) as the November 16 first notice day approaches.

Trading was heavy in the early hours but slowed down by midday, traders said. December cocoa futures closed on Friday at \$1,307 a tonne. Courtesy Michael Zweimer, Comstock Trading Ltd.

Yeltsin appoints reformer to help push anti-inflation budget through parliament

MOSCOW (AP) - A leading reform economist has taken over a powerful position in the Russian government, declaring that his top priority is a no-nonsense budget that takes a tough approach on inflation.

Anatoly Chubais, the only remaining member of Russia's original team of economic reformers, will be charged with steering Boris Yeltsin's austere 1995 budget through Russia's restive and disheartened parliament.

By appointing Chubais deputy prime minister over the weekend, Yeltsin gave new weight to his pledge to pursue economic reform. Billions of dollars in international loans or credits that could make or break Russia's reforms hinge on the government sticking to a strict anti-inflation policy.

Chubais' appointment is the latest move in a three-week government shake-up that started when the ruble crashed October 11.

The president, characteristically, announced his decision in a terse decree that left politicians wondering if more cabinet shuffles are in the works. The job of economics minister remains unfilled.

Chubais, 39, has headed Russia's program to privatize state-run businesses since 1991, a linchpin of the nation's transition to a free-market economy.

At a news conference, he declined to assign significance to being the last radical reformer left from the team that first crafted Russia's basic reforms after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The others gradually quit or were ousted.

"Russia has an all-reformers government," he declared, according to the Interfax news agency. He said his top priority is to ensure passage of the reform-oriented draft budget.

Parliament must approve the budget, which calls for sharply cutting the deficit and reducing inflation to one

percent to 1.5% a month by the end of 1995 from the 5% to 7% the government is targeting for December 1994.

The promotion of a liberal economist cheered reformers, including Alexander Shokhin, who said "I consider my demarche to be fulfilled." Shokhin quit Friday as economics minister and deputy prime minister, saying the temporary ruble collapse was being used for political games that were holding the economy "a hostage."

Chubais' new duties will include overseeing the ministries of economics and finance and taking charge of Russia's relations with international financial institutions, Interfax said.

The promotion makes him one of two first deputy prime ministers, along with Oleg Soskovets. Only Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin are higher-ranked.

Besides his government duties, Chubais also is a deputy in the Duma, the legislature, as a member of the reformist Russia's Choice faction.

While Yeltsin himself remained silent, a spokesman said there was never any wavering from reforms despite his promotion Friday of little-known Vladimir Panskov as finance minister.

"Reforms are not going to be curtailed, they are continuing and expanding," spokesman Yevgeny Bakshyev said.

Some observers voiced concern Shokhin might be replaced by a hard-line figure, such as Oleg Lobov, a close Yeltsin ally and currently secretary of the Security Council.

But Chubais implied that he will oversee selection of both the economics minister and his successor as privatization chief.

China: Excluding us from GATT would hurt others

BEIJING (AP) - Keeping China out of the main world trade organization will hurt countries that want to do business in China, a senior Chinese economist said yesterday.

Until China enters the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it will not be bound by GATT rules, making it a "900-pound gorilla" with no restraints, Chu Xiangyin was quoted as saying by the official Business Weekly.

As China becomes more decentralized, it will be harder for the central government to make local governments abide by international rules unless China is part of GATT, said Chu, a dean at the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing.

Two-Sided Index falls 1.4%

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

ANDRE LUMBROSO

THE market did not collapse like some investors had feared, but it did post one of its most bearish days in recent weeks.

The Two-Sided Index declined 1.4 percent, the Maof 1.3%, and the Karam 1.8%.

Total turnover was NIS 123 million.

There was no fundamental change in comparison to the previous days, only more of the same.

The redemptions of mutual funds certificates continued to worry observers and investors alike, remaining the dominant story of the day.

The publication of decent financial reports for the third quarter did not generate much interest, and investors are basically tired of the peace process.

The only source of balance on the market comes from small purchases by the provident funds, which are fundamentally interested in blue chips. These were not enough to stop the declines, only moderate them.

The Karam, on the other hand, had little unusual activity, with the well-known sight of securities going up or down by large amounts on insignificant turnovers.

Total turnover on the Karam market (including the parallel list) was NIS 32m.

Yesterday was the day of an change in the list of securities traded on the Two-Sided list.

One noticeable effect was that Koor Warrant 2 dropped 9.2%, while the share declined 2.2% on a turnover of NIS 3.6m. The most heavily traded share was Israel Chemicals, which rose 0.3% on a turnover of NIS 6.1m.

The interest in the share may have been prompted by the announcement

TEL AVIV STOCKS									
Multi-sided trading					Two-sided trading				
Commercial					AFTERNOON				
Name	Price	%	Volume	Shares	Name	Price	%	Volume	Shares
Bank Leumi	152.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Leumi	152.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Hapoalim	148.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Hapoalim	148.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Mizrahi	145.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Mizrahi	145.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Haheretz	142.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Haheretz	142.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Hahinukh	139.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Hahinukh	139.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Hahitpa'ach	136.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Hahitpa'ach	136.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Hahitpa'ach	133.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Hahitpa'ach	133.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Hahitpa'ach	130.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Hahitpa'ach	130.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Hahitpa'ach	127.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Hahitpa'ach	127.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Hahitpa'ach	124.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Hahitpa'ach	124.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Hahitpa'ach	121.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Hahitpa'ach	121.00	-0.5	1000	1000
Bank Hahitpa'ach	118.00	-0.5	1000	1000	Bank Hahitpa'ach	118.00	-0.5	1000	1000
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Overcoming wrong turn, Silva wins NY Marathon

NEW YORK (AP) — Mexico's German Silva made up for a near-disastrous wrong turn less than a kilometer from the finish and overcame countryman Benjamin Parades to win the New York City Marathon yesterday.

Silva and Parades had been running side-by-side in front of the field for some 8 kilometers of the 42.195km (26 miles, 385 yards) course when the winner made his mistake.

As they approached Central Park, Silva turned off on Seventh Avenue instead of going another block and turning into the park at Eighth Avenue.

He took about 12 steps before realizing his mistake, thanks to urging from several spectators and police.

Less than a minute from the finish, Silva had caught Parades and went on to win in 2 hours, 11 minutes, 21 seconds.

Parades finished in 2:11:23, only two seconds back, making it the closest finish in the race's history.

Arturo Barrios finished third for the second year in a row, in 2:11:43.

Meanwhile, 21-year-old Tecla Loroopio of Kenya made a sensational marathon debut, finishing first among the women in 2:27:37.

Madina Biktagirova of Russia was second at 2:29:59 and Anne Marie Letko of the US finished third in 2:30:18.

S Aussies fight back

ADELAIDE (AP) — Jamie Brayshaw and Jamie Siddons both scored centuries yesterday as South Australia fought back impressively on the third day of its four-day cricket match against England at the Adelaide Oval.

Brayshaw scored 101 and Siddons 100 not out as the home side struggled to stage off outright defeat in wet, windy and miserable conditions.

South Australia batted throughout the day to be 415 for five wickets in its second innings at stumps, an overall lead of 194 runs, with captain Siddons unbeaten and Tim Nielsen on 33.

Siddons reached his 24th first-class hundred off the last ball of the day with two runs from the bowling of left-arm spinner Phil Tufnell.

An England victory now is unlikely.

The match concludes today.

Foreman regains heavyweight crown after 20-year hiatus

Punching preacher, 45, is oldest to hold title

LAS VEGAS (AP) — With a blasting two-punch combination, George Foreman erased the memory that has haunted him for 20 years.

"I exorcised the ghost (of Muhammad Ali) once and for all," the 45-year-old Foreman said after knocking out Michael Moorer to win the IBF and WBA heavyweight championships Saturday night.

For nine rounds, Foreman looked like a battered old fighter whose hopes of regaining at least part of the championship he lost when he was knocked out by Ali on October 30, 1974, could not be realized.

Foreman's face was lopsided from Moorer's right jabs and right hooks. His left eye was closing. He was huffing and puffing.

Then, with shocking suddenness in the 10th round, Foreman knocked Moorer out. "He should never have stood in front of me," the 250-pound Foreman said.

Slam, came Foreman's left hook. Crash, came his right hand.

And Moorer landed flat on his back with his arms outstretched. He barely moved a muscle as referee Joe Cortez counted Foreman into boxing history.

When Cortez completed the 10-count, Foreman, the boxer-turned-preacher-turned-actor-turned-champion, knelt in prayer in a neutral corner.

"It's like the song: 'When you wish upon a star and your dreams come true,'" Foreman said. "Well, look at me tonight."

"He didn't see the punch coming," said Moorer's trainer, Teddy

Atlas. "That was the best punch George threw all night. That was what we were afraid of."

"I got lackadaisical," said Moorer, who became an ex-champion one week before his birthday. "I just got caught. That's part of boxing. I'm going to have to live with it."

Foreman became the oldest fighter to win a championship in any weight class at 2:03 of the 10th round. The previous oldest heavyweight champion had been Jersey Joe Walcott, a mere 37 when he knocked out Ezzard Charles in 1951.

"I'm a straight right-handed puncher and sooner or later I'm going to hit you," Foreman said.

It's doubtful that in his legendary career, Foreman has hit anyone any harder than he hit the 222-lb Moorer, who went down like a rag doll.

After the ninth round, judges Jerry Roth and Chuck Giampa each favored Moorer 88-83, while Duane Ford favored Moorer, but only by 86-85. The AP card had it 89-82 for Moorer.

Foreman needed a knockout to win.

Many people had questioned Foreman's right to a heavyweight championship shot since he had not fought in 17 months and had lost that fight on points to Tommy Morrison.

No longer when Foreman's career is discussed through the years will his loss to Ali be mentioned. What will be remembered will be the fact that at age 45, he became the heavyweight champion again, winning the way true champions do. With an eye clos-

ing and his back to the ropes, Foreman summoned all the strength left in his body and knocked his man out.

He launched a comeback in 1987 to, he said, earn some money for his Houston youth center. He worked himself up to a shot at the title against Evander Holyfield, but was outpointed April 19, 1991.

Foreman, who earned about \$1 million, improved his record to 73-4 with 68 knockouts. Since beginning his comeback in 1987, his record is 28-2 with 26 knockouts.

Moorer, of Detroit, earned \$7.5m. He is 35-1 with 30 knockouts. This was his first defense of the title he won from Holyfield on April 22.

Oldies but Goodies

1. George Foreman (challenger), 45, knocked out Michael Moorer, in the 10th round, 11/5/94.

2. Archie Moore, 42 years, 11 months, was stopped in fifth round by Floyd Patterson for vacant title, 11/5/58.

3. Larry Holmes (challenger), 42 years, 7 months, was outpointed by Evander Holyfield, 6/19/92.

4. George Foreman (challenger) 42 years, 3 months, was outpointed by Evander Holyfield, 4/19/91.

5. Archie Moore (challenger), 41, was knocked out in ninth round by Rocky Marciano, 9/21/55.

6. Jersey Joe Walcott (challenger), 39 years, 3 months, was knocked out in first round by Rocky Marciano, 5/15/53.

7. James J. Jeffries (challenger), 39 years, 1 month, was knocked out in 15th round by Jack Johnson, 4/4/10.

8. Jersey Joe Walcott (defending champion), 38 years, 1 month, was knocked out in 13th round by Rocky Marciano, 9/23/52.

9. Jersey Joe Walcott (defending champion), 38 years, 5 months, outpointed Ezzard Charles, 6/28/51.

10. Larry Holmes (challenger) 38 years, 2 months, was stopped in fourth round by Mike Tyson, 1/22/88.

Shefer trains with nat'l team for game against Turkey

JOEL GORDIN

UNIVERSITY of Connecticut guard Doron Shefer returned home over the weekend to suit up for the national team's home game against Turkey on Wednesday.

The game will be the first of a series of three second-leg encounters, the final stages in the preliminaries to next year's European National Championships in Greece.

Whether Shefer, formerly of Hapoel Galil Elyon, will even be in the starting five at Yad Eliyahu remains to be seen. He will have to displace playmakers Guy Goodes and Adi Gordon, who are both coming off hot streaks. Some curmudgeons claim the summoning of Shefer was an unnecessary expense. Last year, the team took part in three first-leg games without him and did very well, winning two of three. On the other hand, his arrival does show the extent to which the Israeli Basketball Association is going to ensure a win.

Israel is in a pool with Spain, the Czech Republic and Turkey. The top two will make the trip to Greece.

After last year's first-leg games, Spain is unbeaten (6 points), followed by Israel at 2-1 (5 points), thanks to an excellent, unexpected road win over Turkey. Turkey (4 points) has only beaten the Czechs, who are 0-3 (3 points).

Israel's hopes are re-enforced by the depth of the squad available to coaches Zvi Sherf and Effie Birnbaum. It

won't be easy to choose the final 10 players from the 15 who are currently taking part in an intensive five-day training camp.

The coaches will probably go with all three top playmakers — Shefer, Goodes and Gordon on the assumption that both Shefer and Gordon can double as shooting guards. It says a lot for their talent that there will be no place on the bench for Papi Turgeman or Oded Katash.

Brad Leaf is the lone foreign-born citizen permitted on the squad. The Galil Elyon veteran captain will do most of the shooting, together with Doron Jamche, the Israeli still most feared by European coaches. The sixth certain selection will be defensive ace Nadav Henefeld whose offense has this year improved by leaps and bounds.

The remaining four slots will be contested by Tomer Steinhilber, Ofer Fleisher, Fini Lavie, Lior Arditi and Motti Daniel.

The Blue & Whites suffered through a dry spell in the 1980s, finishing sixth in 1981 and '83, ninth in '85 and 11th in '87. In 1993, they made the final round but were eliminated in the early stages.

The remaining second-leg games will both be in Europe, against the Czech Republic on November 12 and Spain on November 16.

Magic, Pistons grab 1st season wins

Robinson suits up with Milwaukee; Houston, Washington at 2-0



PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Shaquille O'Neal scored 30 points and had nine rebounds as the Orlando Magic defeated Philadelphia 122-107 Saturday night for their first victory of the season.

Nick Anderson added 22 points and eight assists for the Magic while Anfernee Hardaway had 19 points and seven assists.

Clarence Weatherspoon scored 27 points to lead the 76ers. Rookie Sharone Wright added with 23 points and 15 rebounds.

Philadelphia rallied again to close to within 89-77 by the end of the third quarter, but the 76ers never got closer. A 9-1 run by the Magic pushed the lead back up to 98-78 and coasted from there.

Rockets 115, Timberwolves 85
Hakeem Olajuwon scored 23 points as Houston turned the home debut of Minnesota coach Bill Blair into a disaster with the Timberwolves' worst-ever home loss.

Olajuwon finished just nine short of becoming Houston's all-time leading scorer, and Otis Thorpe added 18 points and 14 rebounds as the Timberwolves' on-fear second game in a row to start the season.

Houston led by as many as 38 in the fourth. Isaiah Rider led the Wolves with 18, and Doug West had 15.

Cavaliers 115, Hornets 107
Tyronne Hill scored 14 of his 20 points in the third period as visiting Cleveland broke a five-game losing streak in season opener by beating Charlotte.

Mark Price had 27 points and 11 assists for Cleveland. John Williams added 17 points, 10 rebounds and four blocked shots.

Charlotte, again playing without

Alonzo Mourning, sliced Cleveland's lead to six points three times in the fourth period. But the Hornets got no closer after that.

Pistons 114, Hawks 109 (OT)
Terry Mills put visiting Detroit ahead, then got a key steal in the final seconds of overtime to beat the Hawks.

Mills finished with 20 points and 10 rebounds, and Dumars scored 18, seven of them in overtime.

Atlanta, who got 30 points from Ken Norman, led 99-93 with 3:09 to play in regulation, but Detroit outscored Atlanta 8-2 over the final three minutes.

Grant Hill led Detroit for the second game in a row, finishing with 24 points. Bulls 100, Bulls 99 (OT)

Rex Chapman, whose last-second 30-footer gave Washington an opening upset of Orlando, followed up by scoring seven of his 26 points in overtime to beat host Chicago.

The Bulls, off to their first 2-0 start in nine seasons, had been 0-15 against the Bulls since last beating them November 3, 1990. Tom Gugliotta added 19 points for Washington, playing without unsigned top draft choice Juwan Howard.

Chicago's Scottie Pippen scored 23 of his 29 points after halftime. But he missed the Bulls' final two shots — a 15-footer with about 30 seconds left and a driving layup in the closing moments.

Toni Kukoc scored a career-high 25 points for the Bulls but missed two free throws in overtime.

Bucks 97, Lakers 96
Marty Conlon's two free throws with 11.8 seconds left lifted host Milwaukee as the Bucks celebrated Glenn Robinson's NBA debut.

Consecutive steals and fastbreak baskets by the Bucks' Lee Mayberry and Jon Barry tied the score at 94-all with 1:43 remaining.

Robinson played parts of the second and third quarters and scored eight points after signing a fully guaranteed 10-year, \$68.15 million deal just before tipoff.

Mavericks 112, Nets 103
Flashy Jason Kidd once was reboundy shy of a triple double and Jim Jackson tied a career high with 37 points as Dallas won at home.

Kidd, the rookie from California who signed for \$54m, dished out 11 assists

Man Utd beats Villa to move 3rd

LONDON (Reuters) — Manchester United came from behind to beat Aston Villa 2-1 away yesterday and move into third place in the Premier League.

Villa, which had lost six of its previous seven league games, took the lead on the half hour when Dalian Atkinson's shot was deflected by Steve Bruce over goalkeeper Gary Walsh, playing in place of injured Peter Schmeichel.

The English champions, mauled by Barcelona in the Champions' League in midweek, fought back strongly and equalized on the stroke of halftime with a magnificent goal from Paul Ince.

The England midfielder blasted a swerving, dipping shot from outside the box into the corner of the Villa net.

United secured its fourth successive league victory to move within four points of leaders Newcastle with a goal just six minutes into the second half.

Andreï Kanchelskis jinked into the box and fired his

shot through the legs of defender Phil King and past the unsighted Nigel Spink.

Villa, knocked out of the UEFA Cup in midweek, put United under intense pressure as they sought an equalizer, and Walsh pulled off superb saves from Ugo Ehiogu and Dwight Yorke in the 62nd and 80th minutes.

Arsenal, without suspended England striker Ian Wright, was held 0-0 at home by Sheffield Wednesday, their fourth consecutive draw.

Former Manchester United striker Dion Dublin netted his 10th goal in 13 games since moving to Coventry as it took a point off Chelsea in a 2-2 draw.

Chelsea, struggling with injuries, went behind on the stroke of halftime, equalized through John Spencer just after the break and took the lead when Jakob Kjaer scored in the 69th minute. Peter Nilsson equalized in the 77th minute for Coventry.

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS — Andre Agassi beat Marc Rosset 6-3, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5 to win the final of the Paris Open yesterday.

COLLIER FOOTBALL — (No. 1) Nebraska 45, Kansas 17; (2) Penn State 35, Indiana 29; (3) Auburn 38, E. Carolina 21; (4) Florida 55, Southern Mississippi 17; (5) Miami 27, Syracuse 6; (6) Colorado 17, Oklahoma State 3; (7) Florida State 41, Georgia Tech 10; New Mexico 23, Utah 21; (11) Texas A&M 34, Texas 10; (12) Duke 28, (13) Virginia 25; (15) Kansas State 28, Iowa State 20; (21) Southern California 23, (16) Washington State 16; Clemson 28, (19) North Carolina 17 and (20) Michigan 45, Purdue 22.

Hill triumphs in Japanese Grand Prix

SUZUKA (AP) — Damon Hill of Britain kept his season championship hopes alive yesterday, winning the Japanese Grand Prix after taking the lead from Michael Schumacher's midway through a crash-plagued, rain-drenched race.

Hill, driving a blue-and-white Williams-Renault, finished 50 laps on the

5.86-kilometer (3.64-mile) Suzuka Circuit in one hour, 55 minutes and 53.532 seconds.

Schumacher was second, 3.365 seconds behind, as his Benetton-Ford team's two-pistop strategy failed. Jean Alesi of France, in a Ferrari, was third, 52.045 seconds behind Hill.

With yesterday's victory, his sixth

this season, Hill got 10 points to rise to 91 this season, just one behind Schumacher, whose second-place finish gave him 6 points.

The championship will be next Sunday 13 in Adelaide, Australia, the first time in eight years the championship will be decided in the finale race of the 16-event Formula One season.

RATES

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MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY (Package) — NIS 190.71, each additional word NIS 19.07.

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FOUR FRIDAYS NIS 319.41 for 10 words (minimum); each additional word — NIS 31.94.

MONTHLY (24 insertions) NIS 491.40 for 10 words (minimum); each additional word — NIS 49.14.

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Tel Aviv and Haifa: weekdays — 12 noon, 2 days before publication for Friday and Sunday — 4 p.m. Thursday in Tel Aviv and 12 noon Thursday in Haifa.

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DWELLINGS

RENTALS



Health Minister Ephraim Sneh meets with visiting French Health Minister Simone Weil yesterday.

(Avi Hayon)

Ramon and Sneh: Funds for Clalit salaries tied to recovery plan

KUPAT Holim Clalit worker representatives were told last night that the health fund has no money to pay October salaries, and that Attorney-General Michael Ben-Ya'ir will not allow "a penny" to be transferred to the fund unless the approved recovery program is implemented.

Health Minister Ephraim Sneh and Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon presented a united front on the issue during a meeting in Tel Aviv with union representatives.

"The health fund will find itself in a new situation of competition that never existed before," said Ramon. "The national health insurance system beginning on January 1 will mean that if there is no labor peace, members will abandon Clalit and go to the competition. Without members, there will be no need for a staff."

He and Sneh said that the workers had plenty of time — six weeks — to prepare their proposal for carrying out their side of the recovery pro-

gram, which requires a three-percent reduction in wages, longer working hours in community clinics and the dismissal of over 1,000 staffers.

All they came up with, said Sneh, is a proposal for a 10-year linked loan of NIS 120 million by the workers to management; and even on this the doctors have not agreed.

Sneh and Ramon said the unions had no choice but to present the Knesset Finance Committee a viable proposal for sharing the burden of the recovery plan. Without that, the health fund would be paralyzed.

They insisted that the non-payment of salaries was not a way of pressuring the unions into accepting painful recovery measures, but merely a result of the cash-flow crisis.

Fifty Kupat Holim Clalit works committees will today consider a proposal to strike starting Wednesday. If the strike occurs, 26,000 of the fund's 32,000 workers will be affected, and

JUDY SIEGEL

only emergency treatments in Clalit hospitals will be given. The funds 6,000 physicians have not yet taken a stand but are due to meet in emergency session during the week.

The unions are protesting against management's failure to last month's wages, which should have been deposited by the fifth of the month.

Meanwhile, Clalit management yesterday officially suspended seven biochemists and microbiologists who worked in Clalit's lab in Ramat Ha-ess in Bat Yam, which has been closed.

The staffers had refused to move to the health fund's central lab in Jaffa, following management's decision to close down most of the small labs in the Dan region.

Union chief Asher Goldschlager ordered the seven to go in the Jaffa lab and work — but only until the end of next week, when the cooling-off

period of a declared labor dispute will end. Then, said Goldschlager, the union will take legal action against Clalit management for threatening the dismissal of workers, and if a single lab worker is fired, "all Clalit labs will stop functioning immediately."

Clalit management said it is merging lab facilities to improve service and take advantage of highly automated, centralized lab equipment.

Jose Rosenfeld adds: Finance Minister Avraham Shohat warned yesterday that the decisions Kupat Holim Clalit workers make will determine whether the health fund's rescue package will be forwarded for Knesset Finance Committee approval and if the fund will be able to meet its financial obligations.

Shohat rejected the workers' complaints and their threats to strike. He said the workers have to show responsibility and not relate to the fund's financial situation as if everything is in order.

Histadrut workers to protest today over fired staffers

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

THE Histadrut headquarters and labor council workers will hold a protest gathering during work hours this morning, to demand that dismissals, and retirement and severance terms for those let go, be coordinated with their union.

A similar protest meeting last Monday turned into a violent demonstration, during which workers burned tires and stormed up to the fifth floor to try to break into Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon's office. Ramon remained in his office and would not talk to the demonstrators.

One Histadrut headquarters worker, Zvi Oz, who was appointed to help the younger fired workers find other employment and offer retirement and investment advice to the older ones, received a dismissal notice himself on Thursday.

"This is typical of the Histadrut leadership — first boasting how they would help the workers whom they fire, then firing the workers who were supposed to help those fired," a Histadrut source said yesterday.

The Histadrut executive yesterday approved the retirement and severance terms for the hundreds of workers to be laid off. The Histadrut spokesman announced that the deci-

sion was unanimous, but this apparently was not so. It was reached following a stormy argument between Ramon and executive committee member Binyamin Gonen, head of the Joint Jewish-Arab List, who refused to approve the terms until they were reviewed by the workers' union.

Gonen, a partner in Ramon's coalition, demanded that the dismissals be carried out as agreed with the workers' union, which was supposed to have a say in which workers would be fired and their severance terms. The Histadrut, however, bypassed the workers' representatives and served 256 headquarters workers with dismissal notices last week.

Union members, who returned the dismissal list to management, noted that many of those on the list are single mothers and parents of large families.

Union chairman Bracha Zigelman said the Histadrut leaders "have reached a unprecedented low in informing workers that they were fired, without giving a date or the terms. They picked some of the most needy to fire, knowing that had they gone through us, as they had agreed to, we could never have agreed to this."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Warning issued about defective heaters

Every winter, 100 people in Jerusalem alone are hospitalized for carbon monoxide poisoning resulting from defective gas and kerosene heaters.

Dr. Yona Amitai, toxicological adviser to Hadassah-University Hospital on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem, said yesterday that these accidents can be prevented if the home is properly ventilated and heating equipment is checked by a professional. Gas-burning heaters (known as Junkers) must not be installed on a closed balcony that lacks ventilation or in a bathroom.

The odorless, colorless gas cannot be detected by the layman and causes those exposed to become lethargic and eventually lose consciousness.

US searching for Israeli sailor

The US Coast Guard has expanded its search of the Atlantic Ocean for a missing sloop and its Israeli sailor, Gabriel Fabio Feldman.

Feldman, 29, left Boston on October 13 and was sailing the 40-foot craft to Puerto Rico. He had been expected to arrive in San Juan on Wednesday.

Feldman's brother Fernando departed with him from Boston in a different sailboat. The two were separated in a storm, and Fernando Feldman's boat was towed on October 20 to Massachusetts, after it became disabled.

Yesterday the Coast Guard dispatched eight aircraft to continue the search, which has covered more than 310,000 square miles.

Capital fines to rise this week

Violators of Jerusalem city ordinances dealing with everything from parking cars to dumping trash will face stiffer fines as of this week, the municipality announced yesterday.

From Thursday, the fines — many not changed for years — will be raised, most by over 50 percent.

Fines for most parking violations will rise from NIS 45 to NIS 70. Violations that pose a hazard to traffic or pedestrians are to be fined NIS 130, up from NIS 85.

Illegal trash dumping is to be fined NIS 360, up from today's NIS 225. Owners who don't properly license their dogs will have to pay NIS 240, instead of NIS 150.

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the queen of spades, queen of hearts, seven of diamonds, and king of clubs.

No specific instructions, says Dinitz witness

JEWISH Agency finance director Zvi Barak testified yesterday that he had never issued specific instructions regarding financial reporting procedures between personal and business expenses for agency emissaries.

Barak is the prosecution's sixth witness in the fraud trial of agency chairman Simcha Dinitz in Jerusalem District Court.

Defense Attorney Uri Wagman presented a document written in June 1988 by the finance and budget committee of the Zionist Executive which determined that no advances would be given to agency officials traveling abroad as long as financial matters from previous trips had not been settled.

In the memo, the committee also decided to deduct pay from the officials' salaries to cover personal expenses abroad.

Asked by Wagman if he had implemented the committee's recommendations, Barak said: "I asked the emissaries division to act accordingly."

However, he said he had not issued formal instructions on the matter.

Barak also confirmed that he had not written or issued any instructions regarding the fulfillment of the agency's standing policy, which requires all emissaries to complete a report within two weeks of returning home.

"I instructed the emissaries division to implement the rules," Barak said, adding that he learned that two workers, including Dinitz, had not fulfilled these requirements. As a result, he appealed to Dinitz to settle his affairs.

Barak's own suspected inflated travel allowances were also discussed during the hearing. (Itim)

Jordanian girl undergoes marrow transplant today

HEBA Rushdi Shaban, her 10-month-old brother Mubadi, and their parents will arrive today at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem's Ein Kerem, where the 12-year-old Jordanian girl will receive a bone-marrow transplant from her baby brother.

Doctors at the hospital's national bone-marrow transplantation center confirmed that the baby was a "perfect match" for Heba, who suffers from severe aplastic anemia. Her chances of a cure are thus very good, even though her condition has deteriorated, the doctors said.

The Hadassah Medical Organization will charge the family less for the procedure than it usually charges for foreigners, and the Prime Minister's Office is trying to raise most of the rest.

The girl, who lives in Zarka, wrote to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin a day after the Jordan-Israel peace treaty was signed, begging him to make it possible for her to get treatment in Israel; Jordanian doctors, her family said, were unable to treat her.

Meanwhile, the family of 28-year-

JUDY SIEGEL

old Lior Novick, a former South African immigrant, is trying to save her by finding a compatible bone-marrow donor. The young woman suffers from myelodysplastic syndrome, a stage prior to leukemia, and is being held stable by receiving blood transfusions every three weeks. This can continue for only half a year, however.

Novick's parents and siblings were tested, but their tissue types are not compatible. The Israel bone-marrow data bank was also searched without

success. An international data bank in the US is currently looking for a donor.

The family are seeking healthy people of Lithuanian Jewish origin between the ages of 15 and 55 who are willing to undergo a blood test and, if a perfect match, donate a few teaspoons of marrow from a hip bone. Those unable to undergo a blood test are asked to donate funds to carry out the blood tests, which are very expensive. Donations are being collected by the B.O.S. Charitable Trust (Lior Novick Fund), POB 449, Ness Ziona 70400; Tel. 08-404289.

Suspect to be indicted for underworld Bahashian murder

RAINE MARCUS

POLICE say they have solved the murder of underworld figure Amnon Bahashian, who was shot to death at his Tel Aviv restaurant last August.

A lone gunman, wearing a baseball cap and dark glasses, shot Bahashian in the head as he sat outside his steak house on Dizengoff Street.

The ban on publication of the identity of suspect Reuven Graziani, who has been in custody since Rosh Hashana and will be indicted tomorrow,

was lifted yesterday. Graziani, 36, was released from a US prison, where he had served a sentence for drug offenses, shortly before the murder of Bahashian.

Police say Graziani murdered Bahashian to avenge the attempted murder of his brother, Joe, in the US. Bahashian's nephew is presently serving a prison sentence in the US

for the attempted murder.

Bahashian was known in the US as a leading figure in the "Israeli Mafia," and fled here five years ago because he was wanted by the FBI in connection with the attempted murder of Joe Graziani, who was supposed to testify against him in court.

Since his arrest Reuven Graziani

has refused to cooperate with police. Acting on the advice of lawyer David Yiftach he also refused to take part in a line up, because police demanded he wear a baseball cap and dark glasses. Yiftach said his client would agree to participate in the line up without the disguise, but police refused.

During the past few days, police used photographs of Graziani in the line up and he was apparently identified by eyewitnesses.

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FIRST ANNUAL JERUSALEM BUSINESSWOMEN'S CONFERENCE
November 21, 1994, 8:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.
Bible Lands Museum

8:30-9:00 Registration - Welcome
9:00-9:30 Legislative Report - Anat Maor, M.K.
9:30-11:00 PANEL "Succeeding in Business in Israel, Highlights and Pitfalls" (English)
11:00-11:30 Coffee and Networking Game - Bring your business cards, flyers, products, to get immediate business results
11:30-12:30 Workshops Session I
A. "Financing a Small Business" (Hebrew)
B. "Marketing for Small Businesses" (English)
C. "Sexual Harassment in the Workplace" (English)
D. "Creating a Business Plan" (English)
E. "Assertiveness Skills in the Workplace" (Hebrew)
12:30-1:30 Workshops Session II
F. "Financing a Small Business" (English)
G. "Marketing for Small Businesses" (Hebrew)
H. "Juggling Home and Career" (English)
I. "Non-verbal Communication in the Workplace" (Hebrew and English)
J. "Assertiveness Skills in the Workplace" (English)

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1:30-3:30 OPTIONAL: Lunch and Museum Tour NIS 30 (Kashrut Jerusalem Rabbinate)
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